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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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MEMPHIS AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Custar's Indian captives luxuriate on hard tack.

Only two of the John Brown raiders are living.

There were 24,889 deaths in New York City last year.

The police force of New York City costs $2,900,000 a year.

Mrs. Southworth has been offered $10,000 for a new story.

The Bowling Green *Democrat* will soon be issued as a daily.

"Family dismemberment" is the Chicago term for divorce.

Captain J. E. Ritch has been elected mayor of Athens, Georgia.

The New York *Herald* wants a "murder detective" in that city.

Miss Louise Kellogg will electrify the Cincinnatians on the 19th.

The Jewish rite of circumcision was performed in St. Louis Friday.

A rabid hog was killed in the streets of Huntsville, Alabama, on Friday.

It is conceded that Senator Hannibal Hamlin will be returned from Maine.

Only 111 couples committed matrimony in Mason county, Kentucky, last year.

New York has discovered that beef tongues and beef tea are made from horse.

To-day the "mill" between Bill Davis and Tom Allen comes off near St. Louis.

A New York dealer has the largest switch of hair ever imported. It is five feet one inch long.

A Michigan farmer set a trap for a wolf that had been eating his sheep, and caught a neighbor.

The people of New Albany are stirring themselves to build the Falls City and Vincennes Railroad.

As the players at poker say, General Custer took a "big pot" when he surprised the camp of Black Kettle.

"God's Detectives" was the subject of a sermon, preached in Cincinnati by Rev. C. L. Thompson last Sunday.

The Mansfield (La.) *Times* says that the negroes in that section are not as willing to hire as they were about Christmas.

The Galveston *Civilian* says there are no common schools in Texas—nothing short of academies, seminaries, institutes and bureaus.

A New Yorker has killed himself because the girl for whom he ran away from his wife and three children had run away from him.

It is said that General Grant will continue General Schofield as Secretary of War, and Admiral Porter will be made Secretary of the Navy.

The candles set about the corpse of a child, in New Hampshire, the other night, burned down, set fire to the bed and nearly consumed the body.

Rumor has it that Mr. De Bille, the Spanish Minister, at Washington, will soon lead to the altar a young and charming lady of New Jersey.

The people of California are divided upon the question of what will be the future "King" of that State. Some say gold, others wheat, the grape, wool or silk.

The Government so far has issued fractional currency to the amount of $100,000,000. The cost of printing the same was between one and two millions.

Don Piat says of General Logan, of Illinois, that "in war he would be a Murat; in time of peace, a little Murat, and a good deal Captain Jinks, of the horse marines."

The Mansfield (La.) *Times* of the 2d says a few in that section are preparing to plant sugar-cane this year, so that, if possible, next winter, they will not be driven to the necessity of again buying their sugar and molasses.

The Lynchburg *Republican* states that the Hon. James A. Seddon, who acted for several years as Confederate Secretary of War, has become a member of the mercantile establishment of George Lee & Co., Richmond.

The standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania refused, by a unanimous vote, to sign the testimonial for Rev. Dr. Doane, recently elected Bishop of the new diocese of Albany, New York.

A New Jersey family has produced the most horrible tragedy of the day. Some time since the father poisoned his wife, and when in jail for her murder, cut his throat. The daughter was seduced by a negro and has just smothered her illegitimate child.

It is proposed in Mexico to abandon the port of Vera Cruz, which is exceedingly unhealthy and dangerous, and to transfer the commerce of the city to Anton Lizardo, some fifty miles further south, where there is an excellent anchorage and a salubrious site.

Hon. John Minor Botts, whose death has been announced, was born in Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, September 16, 1802. He lost his parents at the burning of the Richmond theater in 1811. He served in the Legislature of Virginia from 1833 to 1839, and in Congress from 1839 to 1843.

St. Louis has another divorce sensation. It is the case of Belle Williamson vs. Minor H. Williamson. She alleges that they were married in St. Louis on the 30th of April, 1863, and lived together until 1868, and that she always demeaned herself as a good and dutiful wife, but that he, disregarding his duties, has been guilty of such cruel treatment as to endanger her life. She asks for a divorce, the custody of her child, and a restoration of her maiden name of Belle Newman.

THE FRANCHISE.

Tendency of Radical Legislators to Liberalize the Franchise in Tennessee.

Speech of Hon. F. S. Richards, of Shelby, in the House of Representatives, January 9, 1869.

Nashville papers of Sunday contain the speech of Hon. F. S. Richards upon introducing the franchise preamble and resolutions mentioned in our special of Sunday. We give it in full.

Mr. Richards said:

MR. SPEAKER: It is my intention on this occasion to offer for the consideration of those who may accord me their attention, a few of the principal reasons which will induce me to yield my cordial support to the most liberal and comprehensive of those measures which have been heretofore presented for our consideration, looking to the restoration of that portion of our citizens now suffering under disfranchisement, to the full enjoyment of those rights and immunities of which it has been deemed needful in times past temporarily to deprive them. The subject is, indeed, one of most surpassing interest, and is one which has the fortune to stand connected almost inseparably with passions and prejudices growing naturally out of the scenes through which our country has been fated to pass during the last eight years, but which passions and prejudices, if allowed to control our present deliberations, must defeat all the ends alike of justice, sound policy and a true magnanimity, for the attainment of which it is our duty to labor with a fervent and enlightened zeal ever on the increase, and with an energy and perseverance which no discouragements can abate, no difficulties can baffle, and no undue regard to individual welfare or promotion can, for a moment, divert from the sacred task of patriotism which lies before us.

I am well persuaded that there is no part of this world where, at this moment, the pathway of duty is more thickly and annoyingly beset with obstacles and embarrassments than in our own beloved commonwealth. But let us, I pray you, never think of yielding up ourselves to a mean and cowardly despair. Especially does it become the members of the great and progressive party with which we claim alliance in this golden moment of our triumph not to relax in our exertions to give assured and permanent ascendency to the principles which so honorably distinguish us. Let us reflect upon the success with which our efforts have been heretofore crowned in defense of the Union established by our fathers against the dangers with which it was environed during the progress of the bloodiest and most exhausting civil war that the world has yet known. Let us take into consideration the wonderful success which has attended upon our efforts heretofore in giving diffusion and stability to those enlarged and liberal principles which look to the happiness and freedom of the whole family of man, without regard to complexion, race or lineage. Let us turn our eyes toward those great public measures now in salutary operation among us, and every day growing more and more potential for good, and which have had to win their way to the hearts and understanding of men, in spite of the obstacles thrust in their way on the part of some who could be mentioned, from whom a widely different course was to have been expected. Let us recreate our souls by contemplating the result of that grand civil conflict which has just had its progress, and which has elevated to the highest official position in the gift of his countrymen, that pure-minded, high-souled, military chieftain who, after filling the world with his renown as a successful leader of armies; after having delivered his country from all the fearful perils with which intestine war had surrounded it, is now about to fill the measure of his own imperishable fame by displaying those milder, but not less captivating, virtues which belong to the wise, magnanimous and *paternal* administration of the free *constitutional* government founded by Washington and his compeers, and which is an object both of affection and of admiration throughout the civilized world. Both of the Republican party and of General Grant it may well be said: "The past, at least, is secure." Great and peculiar are the responsibilities of that party to whom forty millions free people on this continent have recently entrusted anew the affairs of this wide spread republic. Arduous are the duties which the chosen leaders of that party will frequently have to encounter. Greatly will those who may occupy the highest seats of authority stand in need of the firm and cordial support of those to whose partiality they will recognize themselves as indebted for their official elevation. Imperious will be the demand upon the whole of that grand popular brotherhood of liberty, which is diffused over the surface of this continent from ocean to ocean, and in whom is reposed all of human *sovereignty* known in this favored part of the globe, for the constant display of those sublime and lofty virtues which are supposed to have their favorite habitation in the bosoms of freemen; of freemen truly worthy of the name, and who are trustworthy because of their being honest, and enlightened, and courageous, and patriotic, and imbued richly with the elevating spirit of a true christian philanthropy. The All-seeing Monarch of heaven has indeed entrusted much, in our day, to us who constitute the Republican party, and His requisition upon us for all noble and virtuous acts hereafter will be, doubtless, in exact proportion to the extent of His divine bounty. Never was a political party heretofore favored with such opportunities of doing good and acquiring lasting gratitude and renown; and, for one, I augur for it a most successful and splendid future. We have commenced well in the selection of our civic chief. We have chosen one for the Presidency of the nation, known to be as remarkable for the qualities which adorn private life, as for his ability as a commander of great armies; a man of inflexible integrity; of unspotted honor; of the greatest moderation of spirit; of a merciful and forgiving temper; of an enlarged and magnanimous soul; a lover of his country, and of his *whole country;* untinctured alike with sectional prejudice, and undue party bias; modest and unassuming in his intercourse with men; firm and resolute in seasons of severest trial; unswayed by narrow and ignoble prejudices of any kind; impervious to the seductions of flattery; delighting not in the ostentatious display of his own greatness; never indulging in indelicate self commendation; unenvious of the fame or popularity of others; daring even to succor the unfortunate, and to aid in relieving the oppressed or the persecuted at the hazard of incurring the ill opinion and of being subjected to the malignant reproaches of the narrow-minded and the cruel. Such is the character of the man whom the Republican party has recently elevated to the Presidential station.

Such are the auspicious circumstances under which we, the members of the General Assembly of Tennessee, are called upon to act on the important question we are now considering.

It appears to me, indeed, not a little surprising that any man who supported General Grant for the Presidency, and who knew at the time he did so, that this distinguished personage had long avowed himself to be friendly, both to *universal amnesty* and *universal suffrage*, could now be in favor of retaining in permanent servitude some eighty thousand of the citizens of this once flourishing and happy Commonwealth. I cannot understand how any man who wishes well to the administration of General Grant, can desire to preserve the existing condition of things in Tennessee, which cannot but prove a most serious obstacle in his official pathway. Why not offer the opportunity to our whole people to come forward at once and support our new President, upon those very grounds which he is well known to occupy, and in regard to which there is at present less difference of opinion, perhaps, in Tennessee, than in any other State whatever.

I exceedingly regret that I cannot, without painfully violating my own sense of propriety, give my approval fully to any one of the bills which have been heretofore introduced by various other members of this house, intended to minister a remedy to our present sufferings. I am not willing to delay effectual action on this subject for another long and sorrowful twelve months, as some seem to desire, or to adopt a still more tardy and circuitous course of relief as others recommend. Any measure of relief which we may adopt, should be, in my judgment, prompt, convenient, efficacious and all-embracing. The disease now festering in the body politic needs the immediate application of remedies of a most searching and drastic character. Mere emollients or *bread pills*, if I may so speak, will by no means answer the purpose.

We are suffering greatly at this moment from local dissensions, from social discord, from party rancor, and from widespread distrust among our citizens. It is high time that all the fearful evils should be removed. It is most evident to my mind that there is only one safe road out of our troubles. Let us at once provide for the calling of a convention for the purpose of re-enfranchising all who are now in a state of civic disability under the franchise regulations. The beneficial effects of our doing so will be at once felt in every part of the State, among all classes of our people, and in connection with all the great material interests of the Commonwealth.

No one deplores more than I do the late unhappy war. No one more decidedly condemns the conduct of all who had any hand in the origination of those measures which had a tendency to bring on that war. Nor is there a man in existence who holds in greater abhorance than I do the fearful dogma of *secession*, which, in my judgment, is as absurd in *theory* as it is pernicious in *practice*. I have never been among those who doubted the power of the Federal Government to do all which was clearly needful to be done in order to maintain its own existence against those who might endanger that existence. Every man who has ever seriously thought upon the subject, must feel and understand that a state of civil war must inevitably call for the exercise of extreme powers which it is not possible that any written constitution can clearly define. In this consists the greatest and most dangerous evil of such a war, and therefore will all truly wise statesmen use all just and honorable means of avoiding its occurrence. Never have I doubted that it was the right and the duty of the General Government to use all needful means of preventing the future renewal of such a war as that through which we have so lamentably passed, and of securing in the most effectual manner the execution of all the pledges which it was compelled to assume in the course of its prosecution. No one is more clearly convinced than I am, that it was the duty of those intrusted with the exercise of civil power in Tennessee, at the close of the war, to adopt the most effectual measures for their own future security, and for the security of those who had risked their all in defense of the Union. The franchise laws were on this ground, as I have always thought, in their inception, most wise and salutary. If the causes existed now which existed at the time of their adoption, I should most strenuously resist their repeal. But such, I am certain, is not the case. I know well that the war in its progress was exceedingly demoralizing in its operations, both here and elsewhere. It has left behind it everywhere, and especially in the States wherein it was carried on, most deadly elements of social mischief, which nothing but time and wholesome and discreet legislation, with a thoroughly firm and upright administration of legal remedies, can either eradicate or suppress. I am aware that there are infractions of the existing laws every day occurring among us, which are indeed most seriously to be lamented, and the happening of which I am satisfied all good citizens among us, without regard to the attitude which they held during the war, do most profoundly regret. But those who suppose that the spirit of *rebellion* yet exists, to any considerable extent in Tennessee, do, I am certain, most egregiously err. There is, I am confident, no part of the Republic where all the legitimate results of the war (including the extinction of African slavery and the investing our colored inhabitants with civil rights) are more cordially acquiesced in than in Tennessee. The main question, indeed, now between the two antagonizing political parties in this State is, which of them shall do most to conciliate the colored citizens, and obtain their future political co-operation. Whatever may be thought or said on this subject by others, I am well satisfied that, making proper allowances for all certain circumstances now existing among us, there is as much of respect for law, regard for social order, and obedience to the constituted authorities of the land in Tennessee as in any other State which can be mentioned. Let no man doubt that this is a correct account of the present state of public sentiment here, until he shall have had an ample opportunity, as I am sure I have had, of ascertaining the actual truth about this matter. I would ask of these persons also, before they do further injustice to this much misunderstood people, to call to mind certain well attested facts in our former history. Let them reflect that the sons of Tennessee were for many years pre-eminently distinguished, not only for their fervent patriotism, but for their indomitable love for the Federal Union. Let it also be borne in mind that Tennessee had no participancy whatever in any of those movements which led to the late civil war. That their Senators and Representatives in Congress did not, as some others did, vacate the seats they occupied on account of the election of the lamented Lincoln; that not a single delegate was sent from this State to take part in that convention which held its fatal session in the city of Montgomery; that in February, 1861, the people of Tennessee, in a full election, voted down, in the most signal manner, the proposition to unite their fortunes with those of the Confederate States; that the approvers of what is known as the doctrine of secession have ever been exceedingly few in numbers in this State; the war was already raging before any considerable portion of this people were betrayed by their sympathies into the assumption of a hostile attitude toward the government of their fathers; and lastly, that the peculiar circumstances connected with their eventually going into the war were such as the Congress of the Union supposed to justify the exemption of the people of Tennessee altogether from the operation of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. When these matters shall be calmly weighed, as they ought to be, I am persuaded that it will not appear very surprising to any one that a large majority of our citizens, including those connected with the Confederate cause, should be at this time as law-abiding in action and as loyal in spirit as I have on this occasion asserted them to be.

It is needful that I should now draw these remarks to a close, which have been already more extended than I had expected them to be. It will be readily perceived that the bill which I have introduced is not at all calculated to win favor among men of extreme opinions anywhere. I do not expect either the co-operation or approval of any of those who shall prefer, for any reason, that our Commonwealth should be longer kept in a state of excitement and conflict, or who desire to array, in permanent hostility to each other, two numerous classes of our population, both of which are manifestly at this moment much inclined to be at peace. It has seemed to me best that the convention proposed shall be called into existence by those to whom the present franchise regulations owe their existence. I have supposed that good effects would result from the removal of all present civil disabilities by the action of those very persons by whose hands they were imposed. It seems to me, indeed, but just and right that an opportunity should be opened to them of showing to the world that in yielding heretofore to a *temporary* necessity, it was never their intention to practice wanton oppression or to exercise a cruel and crushing tyranny, and I have thought that it would be expedient thus to enable them, by an act of present justice and generosity, to lay a solid foundation for future friendship and concord between themselves and those with whom they were formerly at issue. I am, for reasons already stated, altogether opposed to any further postponement of this much neded measure of relief. I am anxious that it shall be consummated before the fourth day of March next, in order that all our citizens shall be seen wearing the *wedding garment*, when the new era of national repose and happiness shall burst upon the vision of our countrymen.

Apprehending it to be at least possible that some individuals, either here or elsewhere, might entertain more or less of doubt as to our *power* to provide for the assemblage of such a convention as that now proposed, I will subjoin a few remarks on this point. It appears to my mind that no one can glance ever so superficially upon our State Constitution, without perceiving that I am recommending nothing that is in the least degree repugnant to that instrument. It is evidently true that there is no provision in the constitution specially *prohibiting* the Legislature from calling a convention, either with or without the consent of the people previously had and obtained. Nor is there any clause in that instrument specially *authorizing* such a proceeding. It is in the highest degree unreasonable to suppose that there was any necessity whatever for such a clause being provided, when the parliament of England, in the exercise of sovereign power confessed by all to belong to that body, resolved itself into a convention, for the purpose of doing away with the government of Cromwell, and restoring the authority of its ancient line of monarchs, It acted not in accordance with any *written constitution*, but alone, and avowedly, on grounds of public *convenience*. This, it is believed, was the *first conventional precedent*, either in England or in this country. Afterwards the English parliament, at the instance of the celebrated William, Prince of Orange (a few days after he had landed with his invading forces upon English soil, and not only before he had been recognized as king, but when it was yet a little uncertain whether the crown would be tendered to him at all), again resolved itself into a convention for the purpose of consummating the revolution of 1688. Less than one hundred years subsequent to this second conventional example, our colonial fore-fathers being compelled by British oppression to assert their independence and to organize new and independent governments, found it convenient to follow the example of the parent country, so far as to bring conventions into existence for the purpose of framing written constitutions, through legislative instrumentality. It is almost needless to mention, that in none of the instances specified, did a resort to the conventional expedient occur, *under the authority of a written constitution*, and, in the very nature of things, as all will perceive, such a resort was impossible, as no such thing as a formal written constitution did then exist anywhere on the face of the globe.

I feel confident that the statement may be safely hazarded, that no convention which has ever yet sat, has bottomed its action, in the emendation of the existing organic law, upon the authority of a written constitution, but upon principles altogether independent thereof, and in conformity with usage founded upon reasons of public convenience.

In the case of our own State, the question is really too plain for controversy. The *accustomed* mode of calling a convention of the kind at present under consideration, is neither specially *prohibited*, nor specially *authorized* by our State Constitution. The right of the people to *alter, amend* or *abolish* their form of government, *at pleasure*, whenever they choose to do so, (which exists under the authority of heaven, independent of all human authority or compact), is very emphatically set out in what is known as the Declaration of Rights, every part of which is *excepted out of the body of the Constitution, and made perpetual*. The right then to pursue the *customary course* in calling a convention is beyond all doubt.

The clause in the body of the constitution providing for the occasional amendment of the constitution in another mode, and by a very tardy process, was judiciously enough provided, and is quite well adapted to *ordinary cases* of amendment, not at all of an *urgent* character, and admitting of considerable delay. But this clause does not relate to the point now under consideration, as all discerning minds will at once perceive, even in the remotest degree.

But I should not omit to suggest that the present is only a proposition to be submitted to the people; if sanctioned by them, the Legislature, after being resolved into a convention, is simply to do what it will be *expressly directed to do* by the *people*, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; by which means, all merely captious objections will be completely obviated.

Before I sit down, I deem it proper to mention that I have the gratification of knowing that, whether the present effort be successful or not, nearly every leading statesman in the Republican party has already committed himself to the principles which I have on this occasion undertaken to maintain. It will be, perhaps, not without influence with some for me to state that, in all that I have said, I find myself fully sustained by many influential journals of the Republican party, including the New York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, of Massachusetts, and the St. Louis *Democrat*. The veteran editor, Horace Greeley, a gentleman whose counsels are pre-eminently entitled to respect at such a conjuncture as the present, thus emphatically expresses himself in a recent number of his invaluable paper:

"An effort, we hear, is mediated to perfect and adopt a constitutional amendment, defining and fixing the conditions of the right of suffrage throughout the Union. We hope it may be made, and may prevail; but we warn those who engineer it that they will fail if they make it one-sided and partisan. We ardently desire the complete enfranchisement of the blacks, but a measure looking to this end alone will encounter a resistance too formidable to be overcome. It may and probably will command in Congress the requisite two-thirds of each House, but it will not be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The following, at least will be found adverse:

New Jersey,	Ohio,
Delaware,	Missouri,
Maryland,	California,
Georgia,	Oregon—8.

We include Missouri, because that State has just voted, by a large majority, that her own blacks shall not be enfranchised, as Ohio and Kansas voted last year.

"The Legislatures which must act on this question are yet to be chosen in New Hampshire, Connecticut and many if not most of the Southern States; and it is not probable that all of them can be carried for enfranchisement. We must not weigh our friends too heavily in the elections at hand, under the exhaustion and languor which naturally follow a momentous, desperate struggle. They cannot stand it.

"But make your propositions broad and comprehensive—enfranchise *all* who are now disfranchised because of rebellion as well as color—and we may confidently hope that Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, with possibly Maryland and Kentucky also, will vote to ratify. Not merely to remove the ban from the rebels of West Virginia, Tennessee, etc., but to enable them to send to Congress the men of their choice rather than those whom Congress will accept, they may be induced to give such a measure a hearty support.

"We propose no truck and dicker—no compromise. We urge the enfranchisement of the blacks because it is just, beneficent and wise; we urge the enfranchisement of the rebels for the same reason. There are men among them who deserve no favor, as there are blacks, (and whites, too,) incapable of exercising intelligently the right of suffrage; but we cannot adapt general provisions to individual cases. If it be deemed essential to swear every person thus enfranchised not to use his restored right to deprive others of the same, just set our swearers at work; but we do not think it necessary. There are free States that long held out against black enfranchisement—as, indeed, several still do; but we cannot recollect a single instance of a State enfranchising her colored men after an earnest struggle, and afterwards disfranchising them. Enfranchisement, once fairly carried over organized resistance, is carried forever."

There is not a word which Mr. Greeley has used in this article which I am not prepared on this occasion to repeat. There is not an opinion or a sentiment expressed by him which has not my hearty approval. Let us, then, re-enfranchise the whole white race among us. Let us retain the whole colored race in the possession of all their present rights and immunities. Let us make all the members of both races *one people*. Let us supply to the members of both alike the blessings of education. Let us sow broadcast among the people of Tennessee, of all races and complexions, the seeds of amity and brotherly concord. Let us all, with united and untiring efforts, under the protection of a wise and just government, and with the aid of a pure and faithful administration of the laws—*see to it*, that our rich fields in Tennessee are cultivated in accordance with the principles of a judicious and enlightened husbandry; that our abundant mineral treasures are put in a course of active and advantageous development; that manufacturing industry shall be given all the facilities needed for their assured and future magnificent success. Let meritorious immigrants be affectionately invited to settle among us, and be guranteed the most ample protection that it is possible for a judicious and paternal government to bestow. Let foreign capital be encouraged to pour its refreshing streams through the bosom of our noble commonwealth by the prospect of profitable investments and the maintenance of the most absolute good faith, both in public and private transactions. Let our railways be built up anew and given a liberal and beneficial extension to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West; and our beloved State will soon become one of the richest, most contented, most orderly, most united, most happy and most powerful civilized communities to be found in either hemisphere.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE MASKERS.

Latest Facts and Particulars about the Late Raid by Veiled Horsemen.

[From the Nashville Banner, 9th.]

From Mr. James H. Neal, of Shelbyville, we yesterday gleaned some additional facts concerning the Ku-Klux raid on that town, and the subsequent developments growing out of the melee. The report published in the *Banner* of Thursday was substantially correct, bating the assertion, given on Radical authority, that the Ku-Klux had attempted to cut the buttons off the coat of a naval cadet, who was then sojourning in the town. Concerning the burning of Major Ive's barn with its valuable contents, the impression obtained in Shelbyville that it was not the work of the Ku-Klux, nor was it accidental, but that some negroes had certainly set it on fire.

Since the raid, the negroes and those acting in concert with them, it is said, have become very threatening in their demonstrations. On Monday Mr. Sheppard, who keeps a drug store, received an anonymous letter, written in very indifferent chirography, threatening that if the Ku-Klux demonstrations were repeated, more than one house in Shelbyville would promptly be laid in ashes. Colonel Arnold, an original Union man, who has been acting with the Conservatives, also received a threatening missive to the effect that his house would be surely burned if he was known to give any countenance to the ghostly Klan. The Colonel, however, is no admirer of the masked raiders or their style of operations, but the fact that he is not a Radical appears to have incurred the displeasure of the anonymous incendiaries.

On Tuesday, a placard, couched in neat handwriting, and bearing some cabalistic or mysterious hieroglyphics, was posted up in a conspicuous part of the town. It gave ominous warning that if the African school-house or church were burned down, there would be retaliation ten-fold against the homes and property of leading Conservatives, and that if Dunlap, the teacher of the juvenile darkies, should be killed, at least half a dozen of the lives of the most prominent men in town would pay the forfeit.

* * * It is gratifying to be able to know that almost every Conservative in and around Shelbyville strongly disapprove of the daring and deviltry of the hooded raiders, and are using their influence to prevent a repitition of the depredations of Saturday night. In this connection, the following editorial from the Shelbyville *Rescue*, a staunch Conservative journal, will be read with entire approval by all who are in favor of preserving the peace:

"To the surprise of many and the trepidation of not a few, a squad of masked men made their advent into our quiet city last Saturday night. What the object of the visit was we were unable to divine. Whatever their object may have been, whether fun or Christmas frolic, we regret the occurrence of last Saturday night.

"As we have learned since, it was pretty generally understood by some of the citizens of Shelbyville that they were to be in at a certain time, and preparations made to fire into them. It seems to us if they had been real Ku-Klux, that the fact of their coming would not have been made known to the people here. There is enough bitterness of feeling in our county already, without its being increased by these unnecessary raids, and we hope that a like reception of Saturday night may occur again. Whether real or pretended Ku-Klux, such demonstrations do no good, even if they intended no harm to any one.

"It is not our province to abuse or vindicate these men, whoever they may be, but it is ours to say, as Grant has said, "Let us have Peace," and we hope that all influential men of the Radical party will use, *in good faith*, their best endeavors to allay the animosities in the minds of the less thoughtful of their party; and, on the other hand, those of similar influence on the other side will do the same. Let us *all* labor to do right, to cultivate friendship, harmony and peace, that prosperity, happiness and liberty may be the common boon of all.

An old gentleman, who resides in Southwestern Kentucky, passed through Terre Haute a few days ago on his way home from Illinois, with his fifth bride, a blooming matron of sixty-two. Each of his former wives was a native of Kentucky, and none of them lived more than two years after marriage.

There were over a hundred homicides in New York city last year.

Tennessee News.

The *Dixie Farmer* is now issued in Nashville.

A division of the Sons of Temperance is to be organized in Brownsville.

The spring session of the Brownsville Female Institute will commence on the 28th.

Four negroes were sent to the penitentiary from Rutherford recently for larceny.

J. H. Bills, chairman, and A. H. Rose and J. B. Fawcett, quorum justices of the Hardeman county quorum justices, have been unanimously re-elected.

The Murfreesboro' *News* is the title of a new paper just commenced by Henderson & Pritchett. It is a handsomely printed sheet, and gotten up in most excellent taste.

The deed to the Davidson county poor-house grounds, which were purchased at $6,400, some years ago, was given to the county a few days ago by Mr. T. W. Ballew, the former owner.

The Knoxville *Press* and *Herald* notes the sale of a body of mineral lands in Carter and Johnson counties, by Captain Moses W. Nelson to a London capitalist, at the neat little sum of $10,000,000.

On Wednesday Mr. James Walker, a well-known citizen, committed suicide near Rogersville Junction, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. A separation from his wife, caused by intemperance, was the cause.

John Epps and Wesley Winters, negroes, who caused a passenger train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to be thrown from the track on the 5th, have been arrested. One of them acknowledged his guilt.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Whig* proposes the name of General John B. Rodgers, of White county, for the Gubernatorial nomination. General Rogers is a member of the State Senate, and a conservative Republican.

General Cheatham is now farming upon the well-known Fairview plantation, three miles west of Gallatin, and will have his time fully taken up in the management of over three hundred acres of Sumner county land. He will have the greater portion of it in blue grass for stock raising.

The citizens of Sumner county held a meeting a few days ago and organized what is called a Protection Association. The permanent officers chosen were J. J. Hibbott, President; J. W. Blackmore, Secretary, and M. J. Lucas, Treasurer. J. M. Tompkins, J. T. McClure, W. J. Guild, W. McMurray and Dr. E. B. Smith were appointed Directors. The object is the detection and prevention of thefts and outrages generally in that county.

The Brownsville *Bee*, of Friday, says of the recent burning of the express car there: "The front door of the car was left open, and a spark from the engine ignited a mattress in the car, and before the flames could be extinguished they entirely enveloped the car, and everything was lost, except the mail bags. In the express safe there were fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, which was lost. Several passengers lost valuable papers, amounting in all, it is supposed, to nearly a million dollars.

The Sweetwater *Forerunner*, a paper published in East Tennessee, has the particulars of an outrage committed upon an old negro named Randall Johnson, living near that place, a few nights ago. A party of three unknown white men entered his house on the occasion referred to, and, after putting him in mortal dread of personal violence, proceeded to rob him of everything he possessed of any value. They took his watch, money, gun and even a portion of his own and his family's clothing. This will be probably regarded as a Ku-Klux outrage, says that paper, but we have heard it hinted that Randall knows the parties, but, as they belong to the same League he does, he refuses to disclose their names.

Mississippi News.

Hancock county has a new court-house.

The Panola County Court is doing a heavy business.

An agricultural club has been formed at Mississippi Springs.

Reese Hatcher, Esq., has been appointed mayor of Jackson.

The Canton *Mail* appears in a new dress and enlarged, with a new heading.

J. Johnson has been appointed sheriff of Clarke county, vice W. H. Cherry, resigned.

Mr. R. Walpole, formerly editor of the Winona *Vidette* has purchased the *Central Star*.

Mr. M. A. Marshalk has sold out of the Fayette *Chronicle* to Messrs. Paddock & Cully.

A recent fair in Brandon, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, netted nine hundred dollars.

Holly Springs contemplates building a street railroad from the Central Railroad depot to and around the public square of that beautiful and enterprising town.

The freedmen in this county have nearly all made contracts for this year with those with whom they have lived last, and the consequence is, we have but few idle freedmen around our town. Another good feature is, all those who crowded around town last year are trying to find homes in the country where they can farm. Cooks and house women are in demand at present.—*Carrollton Conservative.*

There has been comparatively little disposition shown by the freedmen to "change places" with the opening of this year. They have, with remarkable unanimity, contracted with their employers or capitalists of 1868 for another year, thus giving the country, what it so much needs, something like stability and security. We believe the great body of the contracts made in this county for 1869 are forty share of the crop.—*Raymond Gazette.*

Gallipolis, Ohio, is excited over a wild man, who is reported to haunt the woods near that city. He goes naked, is covered with hair, is gigantic in hight, and "his eyes start from their sockets." A carriage, containing a man and daughter, was attacked by him a few days ago. He is said to have "bounded at the father, catching him in a grip like that of a vice, and hurling him to the earth, falling on him and endeavoring to bite and scratch him like a wild animal.

There has been considerable excitement in Washington, caused by the fact that two colored men have been found dead in their beds at the residence of the French Minister. Reports are current that they were either suffocated or poisoned.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS!

READ the following home evidence of its medicinal virtues, and try it in your own family circle:

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City:

Dear Sir—I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represent it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances, make your Bitters far superior to any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon Whisky, must necessarily recommend your Bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palitability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement, which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clearer operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist,
Louisville, September 29, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City:

Dear Sir—My wife and child have been suffering for several months from indigestion. My wife seeing your advertisement, requested me to bring her a bottle of your Stomach Bitters, which I did; and, on her using one bottle, I am more than happy to state that, my child, now four months old, who has not had a voluntary action since his birth, is entirely restored, and my wife is enjoying the best of health, and is now wholly unwilling to be without a bottle of your Bitters in the house, as she says it is the most strengthening and appetizing tonic that can be used, and that no house ought to be without it; and I feel it due to the public to make known the wonderful good it has performed to my household, and most heartily recommend its use in every family.

I am yours respectfully,
T. M. SWANN,
Of Craig, Truman & Co., 218 Main street.
Louisville, October 20, 1868.

ROCK HAVEN, MEADE COUNTY, KY.,
October 21, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, for several months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Bitters, and after using two bottles I am entirely restored. It not only imparts new vigor but it is truly the best strengthening and appetizing tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste, I have ever known used or afforded to the public, and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that if they would be cured and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, to use your Bitters, and be convinced of their wonderful medicinal power and virtue.

I remain yours respectfully,
P. P. NEVITT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 2, 1868.

To E. WILDER, Esq., City:

I was a good deal afflicted with Indigestion and occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. I was advised to use your Bitters. I scarcely used one bottle when I felt relief, and from the use of the Bitters, though nearly sixty-seven years of age, feel the same energy and vivacity and cheerful spirits of a boy of twenty-five. Your Bitters are a pleasant tonic and cordial, and as they are prepared with pure ingredients and good old Bourbon Whisky, can safely indorse their use to all afflicted as I was. I would say to such persons keep your mind easy, your bowels open, your head cool, your feet warm, and use Wilder's Bitters, and never mind the doctor.

Respectfully, J. C. BUCKLES,
"Old Reliable" Agent Erie Railroad.

IT WILL CURE

Dyspepsia,

Liver Complaint,

AND ALL SPECIES OF

Indigestion, Intermittent Fever and Fever and Ague,

And all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in

COLIC AND FLUX.

It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated and reduced by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer as well as strengthener of the digestive forces. It is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic. It is being daily used and prescribed by all physicians, as the formula will be handed to any regular graduate.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.
G. W. JONES & CO.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Late of Sherman & Taylor. JOHN J. WELLER. JACOB WELLER, Memphis, Tennessee.

—WITH—

TAYLOR & WELLER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, BUTTER, MESS PORK, BACON, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, &c.

No. 180 Front Street, (old stand of Sherman & Taylor,) Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Personal attention given to all business entrusted to us, and Returns Promptly made.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits, Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Beans, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Etc., Etc.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Having associated with me in business Mr. F. M. MONROE, the firm will hereafter be known as W. P. WRIGHT & CO. Said change to date from November 2, 1868.

ja1 W. P. WRIGHT.

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY.

J. R. TALBERT,

OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

(Successors to Fargason, Cooke & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 330 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep2

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

J. W. DICKINSON, DR. R. F. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)

Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commission charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

Liberal Advances made on consignments. aug14

GROCERIES.

M. MAGEVNEY, late of A. Vaccaro & Co.
J. W. ROGAN, late of A. J. Roach & Co.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

dec6

Have Just Received.

100 BBLS. STONEWALL FLOUR,
1,300 bbls. Flour, all grades,
200 bbls. Whisky,
100 bbls. Mess Pork, Full Weight,
500 boxes, halves and quarters Candles and Soap,
2,000 bags Oats and Bran.

The above must be sold before the river opens, to make room for other goods now waiting transportation.

R. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
278 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

dec15

WOLF & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Produce,

Family and Plantation Supplies,

195 Webster Block, Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

POULTRY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

dec15

WM. GLENN & SONS,

Importers and Jobbers of

GROCERIES,

CINCINNATI.

HAVE a large stock of staple, variety, and manufactured goods, which they offer at the lowest rates, and to which they invite the attention of the trade. ja8

COTTON SEED.

Information to Planters

WE have on hand a consignment of the celebrated DICKSON "SELECT COTTON SEED," which we offer for sale in lots to suit the Planter. This Seed, the most prolific in use, has been known to yield on an average TWO BALES TO THE ACRE. The staple is very superior, and sample stalks may be seen at our office. We respectfully invite the attention of the planting community, and the trade generally, to the great superiority of this seed.

Circulars sent to address free.

N. CORONNA & CO.

dec18

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

D. F. GOODYEAR, Late of 316 Second street.
J. W. FALLS, Late of 251 Main street.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

281 Main Street, Walker Block,

Sign of the Big Mortar, four doors north of Madison street.

GOODYEAR & FALLS,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS, Physicians, and all who are in want of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc., will please give us a call. ... [illegible]

BANKS.

S. H. TOBEY, President. E. C. K[illegible], Cashier.

CITY BANK

—LATE—

Memphis City Savings [illegible]

Corner Jefferson and Fro[illegible]

TRANSACTS A GENERAL [illegible] and Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN [illegible] received subject to Ch[illegible] regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY [illegible] posits.

LOANS NEGOTIATED [illegible] Collaterals.

ORDERS FOR THE PUR[illegible] Sale of Stocks, [illegible] promptly executed [illegible] Boards on Liberal [illegible]

SPECIAL ATTENTION [illegible] Purchase and Sale of [illegible] MISCELLANEOUS SECUR[illegible]

COLLECTIONS MADE [illegible] in the United States and [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL [illegible]

OF MEMPHIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

Financial Agent of the United States

And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, [illegible]
C. P. NORRIS, Vice-[illegible]
T. W. JOHNSTON, Assistant [illegible]

INSURANCE.

CAROLINA

Life Insurance Company

Of Memphis, Tennessee.

Capital Stock, [illegible]
Income for first ten months, [illegible]

M. J. WICKS, [illegible]
J. T. PETTIT, Vice-[illegible]
W. F. BOYLE, [illegible]
J. H. EDMONDSON, General [illegible]

Board of Directors.

M. J. Wicks, W. R. Greenlaw, E. M. Apperson, W. W. Smith, F. Titus, R. K. Pullen, W. L. Vance, [illegible] A. Seessel.

ISSUES Policies either Participating [illegible] on all the im[illegible] Life Insurance. No Restrictions [illegible] Residence within the settled limi[illegible] States or British North America [illegible] Non-forfeitable for their Equitable [illegible] The Officers and Directors of this [illegible] determined, by a judicious and c[illegible] agement of its affairs, to secure [illegible] which it merits as a reliable in[illegible]

Principal Office, 291 Main [illegible]

BULKLEY, FERGUSON & [illegible]

No. 24 Madison Street [illegible]

Agents for Tennessee and [illegible]

INSURE [illegible]

[illegible]kets per pair [illegible]

[illegible]ch Plaid Dress Goods

At Less than Cost.

Agen[illegible]

None bu[illegible] [illegible]some Lot of Plaids [illegible] Compa[illegible]

All Losses Adj[illegible] Agency.

None but Reliable and Companies Repres[illegible]

All Losses Adjusted and [illegible] Agency.

Rooms, 270 1-2 Ma[illegible]

Hernando Insurance [illegible]

17 Madison Street, Mem[illegible]

THIS Company is now doing [illegible] surance Business. Its stock [illegible] city merchants and business men [illegible] do a safe local business [illegible] both the Company and Policy Ho[illegible]

S. B. WILLIAMSON, President.

DIRECTORS.

E. McDAVITT, M. L. MEACHAM, A. VACCARO, [illegible]

BEN. MAY, Secretary. F. M. NELSON, Assistant [illegible]

The Mississippi [illegible]

Fire and Marine In[illegible]

OF MEMPHIS.

Capital, - $300,[illegible]

Office—First National [illegible]

OFFICERS.

C. P. NORRIS, President; J. J. [illegible] President; J. R. STEBBINS, [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

F. S. Davis, J. J. Murphy, N. Coronna, C. F. Smith, R. Lowenstein, J. S. Menken, T. F. Mackall, R. C. Gist, S. M. Gates, W. W. Schoolfield.

MECHANICS [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price 35 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. ja4

WANTS.

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References or qualifications given, if required. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. ja8-1w

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well improved and unincumbered real estate, situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the county and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William H. Bridges, City Treasurer.
ja10 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—A fine Young Horse, five years old, perfectly sound and gentle. Sold, as the owner has no use for him. A favorable opportunity for any one wishing to purchase. Address Lock Box 83. ja10

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Riedbee's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock, and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7 A. O. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A SALOON for Rent or for Sale, with License and Fixtures, at 209 Main street. Inquire on premises. ja12

FOR RENT—A comfortable Dwelling, containing seven rooms, with necessary outbuildings. Rent low. Apply at 222 Front street, up stairs. dec27

ROOMS FOR RENT—Offices and rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, northeast corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM,
dec22 Second Floor, Postoffice Building.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black Setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar; small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Shot." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to
R. A. MOON, 252 Front street,
ja12 Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About one week since, from the residence of Mrs. T. W. Hunt, on Court street extended, a fine large COW, marked as follows: Color, white with several small red spots on either side; think right ear was slightly cropped. A liberal reward will be paid either for her return to Job Hunt & Co, 234 Front street, or information that may lead to her recovery. ja6

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq.
ja12 M. JONES, 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 103 Madison ... with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

TUESDAY, : : : January 12, 1869.

THE reader will at once see that we present the AVALANCHE this morning in a new dress, and greatly improved. Having added four columns to our Daily and Weekly issues, the AVALANCHE will now be universally recognized as among the largest, handsomest and best papers in the South, or indeed the whole country. That this is admitted throughout the South, is witnessed by such an increase of subscription as we have never before known even in the most prosperous times. We are not surprised at this manifest disposition to subscribe for a good, reliable newspaper, for the next twelve months will be fraught with events of great interest. Our political status is to be determined, a new Federal administration is to be inaugurated, and the course of Congress and the President will be watched with anxious solicitude. Elections will doubtless be held involving issues of vital importance to our future welfare. It becomes the duty of every one, in this crisis, to secure early and reliable information of the progress of public affairs, that he may act promptly and wisely when the moment for action arrives. As heretofore, we will keep our readers advised, by mail and telegraph, of all that transpires, while our ... correspondents in the State ... that occurs of ... borders. The ... contain all ... of the ... news ... the ... financial, ... latest ... information ... proceedings of ... features when ... of scientific, ... and literary society ... legal decisions of ... courts; reviews ... interesting and important ... books; popular stories ... best writers; and, in ... everything of interest to the ... the merchant, farmer, ... mechanic, and laborer ... newspaper must be to a certain extent a index of the world at large, a brief abstract and chronicle of the times. It is designed for religious people and irreligious people, for the worldly and the unworldly, for those interested in the race course and those interested in revivals. Consequently it must publish much that individual readers will not like or will not care about. At this day, it is absolutely necessary for a wide awake enterprising journal to publish (as news matter) things that will give offense to the prudish, things which are not meant for all classes of readers, and which are objectionable from certain points of view. But this cannot be helped in a *newspaper* worthy of the name. The world ought to know what is going on in the world, and to ignore evil is not to cure it. The journalist must furnish the public with the news, and the public can skip just as much of it as the public pleases. None but those having a practical acquaintance with journalism know how much foresight, patience, energy and judgment must be pressed into service in order to conduct successfully a daily paper. Information from the furtherest ends of the earth, and local items gathered in our own and neighboring cities, gossip, incidents that amuse the fireside circle, subjects that interest the politician, cases that attract the attention of the lawyer, quotations from the financial and commercial markets of the world, all these and hundred other matters must be collected and assorted, explained, considered, and given once in every twenty-four hours to the public. All this is to be done in a given time, and everything is to be compacted into a given space. Judgment must preside over every department, activity must be manifested everywhere, and in every detail there is a demand for the exercise of the greatest mechanical skill. Nevertheless, no man's business is so generally or so severely criticised as that of the conductor of a public journal. The mistakes and oversights of an ordinary business house are known only to the members of the firm; but the failure now and then to secure the latest piece of exciting intelligence, or the neglect to detect grave typographical errors, though made at the latest moment, are very apt to draw down the severest condemnation. Now we would not be misunderstood as meaning to object to, or even to deprecate public criticism. On the contrary, we invite it. We have thought it only pertinent, however, to point out how peculiarly difficult and exposed is the position occupied by a public journal. For the AVALANCHE we have only to say that we accept all the responsibilities of the arduous profession to which we belong. This journal has received too many marks of public confidence to be mistrustful of the future. Large, therefore, as has been our outlay during the past year, we shall have no hesitation in incurring the heavier expenditures we already have in contemplation. Where any additional enterprise and energy can be made effective in promoting the influence of the AVALANCHE, it shall be instantly availed of. Partisan dictation we shall ignore in the future as steadily as we have scorned it in the past, and pursuing, as we shall strive to do, the straightforward path of duty, we trust that at the close of the current year we may have even fuller cause for self-congratulation than we have had during the past three years. One thing may be relied on, the AVALANCHE will not belong to anybody but its proprietors. We have seen too much of the ingratitude of politicians—how often they have kicked over the ladder by which they ascended to fame—for us to heed the whims and aspirations of that most worthless class of all newspaper patrons. Nor will the AVALANCHE be controlled by cliques and rings, railroads, banks or corporations of any kind. It is high time for the press of the country to emancipate itself from those who make such large promises but are always poor in performances. The time has been when every poacher upon the people's rights fixed himself astride the neck of an editor and was as immovable as the Old man of the Sea. Newspapers are no longer used as a pair of bellows to puff, without pay and without thanks, the small business of little men. An honest, faithful press, with right and fidelity to principle on its side, has never failed to triumph. The faithful editor knocks down and builds up politicians as a child erects and throws down his frail structure of cut-pasteboard or cob-house. As has recently and truthfully been said: "Journalism now-a-days is a progressive science. It has duties far beyond the mere duty of a professional partisan. The days of 'organs' have gone out. Ward politicians and cross-road statesmen can no longer start a newspaper with a handful of shinplasters and a few cast off type and spread-eagle, Fourth-of-July finery. Such experiments are costly and don't pay. The only 'organ' that is worth anything to a cause is a thoroughly live, upright, independent press, warmed by honest impulses, inspired by straightforward and tangible purposes, having faith in itself and for its work, and working day and night in the interest of some great principle which it presents to all classes from an elevated and not an exclusive point of view. Such a press is the *Courier-Journal*. It says just what it thinks ought to be said, regardless of consequences; and, not looking so much to technical questions of consistency as to the infinite variety of circumstances that effect the development of leading facts and measures, it seeks only as each day passes on its round to give thereof a faithful transcript or reflection." Acting with that boldness which has heretofore characterized the AVALANCHE, and castigating with merciless severity, rascality and humbuggery, we shall no more regard the defamation of frustrated swindlers than the ox heeded the saucy fly that alighted upon its horns. While making a first-class newspaper, we shall labor for honest poverty as against dishonest wealth, for the right against the might, for the weak against the strong, for the oppressed against the oppressor, for moral principles against dishonesty, for universal good against individual aggrandizement, and for truth, right and justice against falsehood, tyranny, cant and hypocracy.

Attend the great reduction ... Lowenstein & Brothers'.

Overcoats less than cost, J. H. L... Daily; ...stine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, ... building.

We present our readers this morning the AVALANCHE in an enlarged form and ... dress, with nine columns of reading ... ter instead of seven, as heretofore ... be our aim and pride to sustain ... class, live paper, true to part... and fair to opponents. ... will be spared to furnish ... entertaining and religious ... with news, and yet ... rigid columns of st... paths of literature ... details to lighter ... taste.

Go to Scheibl... and shoe finding ... hides, skins, etc.

OUR cable dispatches have already announced that JEFFERSON DAVIS is preparing to avail himself of President JOHNSON'S amnesty proclamation, and will soon return to the United States. The interests of peace require and demand that Mr. DAVIS should not be received with that demonstration of popular enthusiasm which an oppressed people feel toward their illustrious Chief in misfortune. But we trust and believe that he will be received, not with that public ostentation which has been extended to KOSSUTH and other martyrs who have struggled for liberty, but with that calm, quiet, silent respect which a grateful people feel toward one who sacrificed himself in a vain effort to give a living vitality to the cherished object of his people. The attitude of JEFFERSON DAVIS since the war has been grandly sublime. Unmoved by the clamor of those who could not humiliate or dishonor him; calm and patient under every species of persecution which malice could devise; armed with a fortitude which knew not despair; firm and resolute, with a purpose to fulfill his destiny, whatever it might be; he presents to-day a spectacle of moral grandeur and sublimity which challenge the admiration of the civilized world. He has answered contumely, insult and slander, with the stern dignity of silence, believing that the firm and invigorated spirit would pass through the ordeal of adversity and rise only to new efforts and triumphs. Voiceless in the midst of his sufferings, traduced by open enemies and calumniated by those for whose liberties he struggled, and whose adulations he received when success promised to crown his labors, he has made the apostates to his cause, and his tormentors while in prison infuriate because—though they had him stretched upon the rack—they could not, with all their ingenuity of torture, wring an unmanly shriek of pain or weakness from the lips of the sainted martyr. It has been the patient, dignified bearing of JEFFERSON DAVIS which puzzles the apostates among his own people and his Radical persecutors. He cannot, he has not been made to dishonor himself or the holy cause for which he labored. The Spartans of Thermopylæ deserve as much credit as the legions that trampled them down, and JEFFERSON DAVIS and the gallant heroes who struggled for what they believed to be right, will receive that imperishable honor which history has given XERXES and his victorious legions. The rod has often smote JEFFERSON DAVIS but he has never kissed it. Bound and prostrate as he has been, the blows given him struck alone the honor of those who aimed them; and such will be the invariable judgment which the world pronounces upon those who strike a fallen foe. The liberation of JEFFERSON DAVIS will do much towards the restoration of peace. All must acknowledge that his protracted imprisonment did much to induce distrust and keep alive resentment. The effect of his pardon will no doubt be a commensurate one in an opposite direction. If Mr. DAVIS were ten times worse than his foes are in the habit of painting his character, it is still better that his case should have been treated leniently. The great mass of the North think him wrong, no doubt—criminal even, in a very high degree; but it should be remembered that there are seven or eight millions of their fellow-countrymen who think exactly otherwise, who would cherish long the memory of any severe treatment of their late leader. It is far more important to the country to be reconciled than it is that JEFFERSON DAVIS should remain outlawed. The length and desperation of Southern resistance to the Federal powers supply the strongest argument against harsh measures on the part of the victors, since they imply a profundity and unanimity of conviction which preclude the presumption of willful wrong-doing or consequent moral liability." The South may have been mistaken—in one respect, especially, she was grievously so—but no man capable of reasoning can pronounce her criminal. Mr. DAVIS was solely and emphatically the instrument and representative of his section. But political offenses are not social crimes, and those who commit them may be pronounced foolish, misguided, wrong-headed, but never malefactors. For these reasons we are glad that President JOHNSON has included JEFFERSON DAVIS in the universal amnesty proclamation, issued on Christmas. It may have been necessary in the past to fortify dynasties by stringent laws of forfeiture and attainder against what is technically called treason, but it is not for a republic to follow the example. Destiny having willed that the Union should remain one, it was needful that the stronger side should prevail to this end, but we must remember that mere success does not always make a cause absolutely right any more than failure makes a cause absolutely wrong. While we have grown great under trials such as no other nation has had to struggle against, it is the more imperative on the Northern people that they do nothing to detract from that spirit of magnanimity which should always govern the acts of the great and powerful while dealing with the vanquished—nothing that can lessen their influence in the eyes of the world, or be construed in a spirit of retaliation or revenge. Let them rather show to mankind that they are capable of directing with wisdom and generosity during peace the power they wielded with so much effect during war. We trust, as we believe, the attitude of JEFFERSON DAVIS, now that he is a freeman, will be as grand and sublime as it has been while an illustrous prisoner. The Southern people are proud of his indistructable greatness and imperishable renown, and again, we would compliment him on his dignity in the midst of misfortune and the quiet contempt with which he has regarded his ill-bred and low-flung enemies in the South, and the calm disdain with which he has looked down upon his oppressors, from whom he had nothing to expect but hate and malice. It has been a matter of surprise that Mr. DAVIS has been so long a prisoner in view of the fact that after the Constitution was framed it was submitted to the several States for approval, and that they, for the greater security and protection of their rights, made amendments to that instrument before it was ratified and adopted. These amendments were regarded as of the most vital importance, and without them the Constitution could not have been adopted. By turning to the sixth amendment the reader will find it is solemnly enacted that: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an important jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed—to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him and to have compulsory process for attaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for defense." And yet, in the face of this plain provision of the Constituition, Mr. DAVIS was immured in a dungeon's walls for years, while his counsel constantly demanded a speedy and public trial. A political prisoner against whom no specific charge has been made and no witnesses brought to confront him. A man whose youth was devoted to the cause of his country—who in early manhood, in the Black Hawk war, shed his blood in defense of his country's flag, and who again, upon the hard-fought field of Buena Vista, watered the parched sands of Mexico with his pure and chivalric blood, while with his little band of Mississippi Rifles he hurled back the whole force of the enemy's cavalry and won imperishable honor for himself, his State and his country. Trained in the school of States' Rights Democracy, and a disciple of CALHOUN, when he believed that the honor and safety of his State was involved, his offense hath this extent, no more, not that that he loved the Union less but Mississippi more. He had learned that there was no arbiter of political rights between the States and the General Government. That the Supreme Court of the United States had do power to decide upon political questions, and that the States had not only the right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, but as the last resort to determine the mode and measures of redress. And the decision of the Supreme Court in dismissing the Injunction bills of Georgia and Mississipi, has confirmed these views, and while the release of the prisoner upon bail is a tardy admission of the gross injustice of his prolonged imprisonment. JEFFERSON DAVIS is no murderer, no assassin and no misled violator of the law. His crime—if crime he committed—was in a too great devotion to his State, and in an error of judgment on a question which since the beginning of our republic has devided the brightest intellect of the Union." He believed that he owed his paramount allegiance to Mississippi, and when she called him to arms he obeyed her mandate, believing he was yielding obedience to the law. And in this he was but the great type and leader of the gallant host of Confederate dead. They, too, went forth to battle at the call of their respective States, and they, too, acted in obedience to what they believed to be the mandate of the law. But they are gone from us forever, and their bones lie buried on a thousand battle-fields, where they fell in defense of State rights,

"With their backs to the field and their feet to the foe,
And leaving in battle no stain on their name,
Look exulting to heaven from the death bed of fame."

Over the spot where the gallant band of Spartans fell, who under Leonidas, reared up with their bodies an impassable barrier in the gates of Thermopyle, the epitaph was written, "Go, stranger, and tell to the Lacedemonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws." And though no epitaph can now be written above the Confederate dead—though defeat has dishonored the cause in which they fell, and though nought but the hillocks of earth now mark their resting places, and though the rude tread of the stranger's heel and the busy plowshare of the industrious farmer may soon obliterate these forever; yet when fanaticism, anarchy and misrule have destroyed the vitality and changed the form and substance of the government which they loved—then History shall write their epitaph, and it shall be heard upon every mountain top and whispered in every passing zephyr of the valley, "Go, stranger, and tell to the spirits of '76 that we lie here in obedience to their laws and in defence of the Constitution of the American Union." The same noble feeling inspired Mr. DAVIS, and the Southern ingrates who are buzzing like fire-flies around the brightness of his historic name, can no more damage his fame than were the Pyramids destroyed by the pillaging and marauding Arabs who made periodical onslaughts upon those historic piles; and his glory and greatness will place him as high above Radical calumny as is the lofty soaring eagle above the pellets of mud hurled by pigmy assailants.

WE call the especial attention of the reader to the communication, signed "Native Republican," published below. The writer of the article alluded to is one of the most prominent Radicals of Memphis—one whom we have bitterly fought and denounced with the same energy and cordiality that we now use in exalting and praising. No nobler ambition can now inspire the soul of man, than that which prompts the patriot to lift his fellowmen from the dust, bind up the wounds of his suffering country, and thus give peace, prosperity and happiness to the land of his birth. Since war no longer claims its offerings, peace demands the sacrifice of prejudice and passion. This sacrifice we are ready to make, and if the Radical party would imitate the examples of our correspondent, and sacrifice temporary gain for the permanent good, the words "traitor," carpet-bagger," "rebels" and "scalawags" would be soon blotted from our vocabulary, and the people be tranquilized and united in brotherly love, and moving forward to that greatness which the South is destined to achieve so soon as her citizens become a homogenius population. Let us all, then, lay aside old asperities, partizan considerations, and join in a common spirit of magnanimity and patriotism, and labor to give peace and prosperity to all sections of the Union, and equality and justice to all men. Peace must not always be a phantom, ever receding, shadowy and intangible. Our correspondent is a peace man after our own heart. He has struck the key note, goes right straight to his object, and if his party will echo his noble sentiments, the boon we so much crave will soon come.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: You will remember how often and roundly you have abused the writer of this article during the intervening period between the close of the late war and the present time; and you will bear him witness that he has never replied to a single attack. He thought the time would come for the cessation of this mode of warfare, and was willing, with those who sympathized in his political views, to patiently await the good time, believing that the AVALANCHE would finally do him and his opinions justice. I trust that you may find it agreeable to allow him this opportunity of expressing through your columns the pleasure he has realized upon the reading of your manly utterances in the editorial of Sunday morning's AVALANCHE. You say "the duty of the hour is conciliation, * * * the country demands peace—a subsidence of sectional and partisan hatred * * * we would again be fellow-citizens of a common country, with none but fraternal regards toward each other," etc. Now these be noble and christian words—words which, if acted upon by us all, will soon bring about a prosperous and happy state of things throughout our beloved country. Let us all act upon this idea. The leading spirits of the controlling political party of the country well understand that the interests of all sections demand the ultimate enfranchisement of the now disfranchised citizens, and the time for doing the work will be only hastened or delayed in proportion to the varying temper of the people, as expressed through the editorials of their accredited organs. The Memphis AVALANCHE is in a position to do probably as much, or more, for the people entertaining its own political views, than any other newspaper in this section of country. It has been my fortune, very recently, to have discussed this very question with some members of the Union League Club of New York, as well as with distinguished private citizens throughout the North of our country, and one of the last remarks heard was, that if the Memphis AVALANCHE could only be induced to stop its political personalities, and begin a policy which invited among us and recognized the perfect freedom of political expression, without fear of personal consequences, this section of country would soon present the finest field for energy and enterprise and capital of any country under the sun. You may rely upon it, Messrs. Editors, that a persistence in the policy indicated in the above quotations from your editorial of Sunday last will soon marvelously increase our growth in good will and material advancement. May I be permitted, therefore, again to thank you, on the part of the country, for the position taken, and to express the confident hope that the civilizing amenities which characterize all educated and christian communities may be daily encouraged and cultivated among us as well by the secular as religious press; that we as Democrats and Republicans may begin to recognize the actual necessity of two political parties in the country; and that each will strive with the other, *not* in bitter personal vilifications, but in the exalted work—worthy of all emulation—as to who shall be best able and most successful in making our Government and country loved and honored, and our individual citizens and communities rich, respected and happy.

NATIVE REPUBLICAN.

WE have received a letter from Colonel SAM. TATE, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, complaining of certain statements in the AVALANCHE of the 5th, and desiring certain statements, in substance as follows, to which we give space with pleasure. In discussing the matters alluded to we have not designed any injustice to Colonel TATE or the corporation he represents. It was his business to prosecute any schemes deemed personally or corporately advantageous; ours, to advocate or oppose them as deemed best for the public good. Colonel TATE desires us to say: First—That neither he nor the Mississippi Central lessees had anything to do whatever with the proposed purchase of the Little Rock Railroad stock, and that the latter had no interest in it and knew nothing of the transaction; second—That the Central lessees are abundantly able to meet all their liabilities and are known to be men of high standing and character; third—That they have never failed to pay everything assumed by them in connection with the Mississippi Central; fourth—That the coupons spoken of are payable only upon the execution of a certain contract; fifth—That the lessees have paid more than $800,000 of the old Company's debts, and put $150,000 worth of new improvements and equipments on the road. No one has doubted the capacity of the Central lessees to meet their personal obligations. This question has not been discussed. Each may be a ROTHSCHILDS in wealth; but what men *can* do, and what they *offer* to do, are different propositions. It is the interest of the Central lessees to obtain certain advantages over Memphis, and for a trifling outlay. It is the interest of Memphis to prevent this, whatever the pecuniary consideration. The interests of the Mississippi Central lessees are directly antagonistic to those of Memphis. In all we have said of them men's names have been treated in either a corporate or representative capacity.

WE would call the attention of the public to the Commercial and Financial department of the AVALANCHE. It is our purpose to make this department a distinctive feature in our paper. Our Commercial and Financial columns are under the control of Mr. R. A. THOMPSON, and our business men we feel sure will concur with us in the opinion that he has no equal. Mr. THOMPSON came to us with high reputation as a reporter, and during the six months he has been in charge of this department of the AVALANCHE he has surpassed our most sanguine expectations as to his capacity. He is active, untiring and zealous. He is careful and conscientious in relating facts, sacrificing personal preferences, or prejudices when he has them, to truth and impartiality. Steady, industrious, accurate and reliable the public may always rely on his reports with implicit and unbounded confidence. As Mr. THOMPSON is clear, forcible, logical, his facts clearly presented; his industrious, natural, and, reasoning from his premises conclusive and convincing. We congratulate ourselves as well as the public on securing the services of such a reliable reporter in a department of so much importance and commerce, Mr. THOMPSON to the public as a large hearted, reliable gentleman.

The Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad is agitated by the Louisville papers.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

ARKANSAS.

Partial Withdrawal of Governor Clayton's Proclamation of Martial Law.

Legislative Effort to Thank Catterson for His High-Handed Devilties.

Opposition to the Militia Growing Stronger in the Radical Ranks.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 11.—The Governor has withdrawn his proclamation of martial law in Columbia county and Lafayette, east of Red river.

There was a quorum in both houses. In the Lower House Mr. Butler offered a resolution of thanks to Catterson and the militia under his command, and moved to suspend the rules and put it on its final passage. The motion was lost and the resolution goes over.

The opposition to the militia policy is growing stronger in Radical ranks, and there is promise of a wide split in the party.

The river is falling slowly, but there is plenty of water for any kind of craft.

Departed—Cheyenne, for New Orleans; Argosy, for Memphis; Cora S. left for Memphis yesterday.

The weather is clear and cool.

NASHVILLE.

The Bill Amending the Charter Relative to Memphis Schools Becomes a Law.

A Bill to Allow Women to Vote Introduced into the Senate—A Decided Flutter—The Rutter Case—A Breezy Discussion—Secretary Fletcher on Brownlow's Proscriptive Policy—He Favors Removing Political Disabilities—The July Interest—Controller Blackburn's Report—Southern Railroad Association Bill a Law—Ku-Klux Excitement in Overton County.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, January 11.—The House bill to charter the city schools of Memphis passed on third reading in the Senate to-day.

Senator Nelson introduced a bill to change the franchise law so as to allow women to vote and hold office.

There was a breezy discussion in the House, which consumed nearly all of the morning session, with regard to Mr. Kircheval's resolution empowering the Governor to employ counsel to aid the Attorney General of Davidson county in the prosecution of Rutter. It was evident that a good many members were very uneasy, and hated to see such a step taken, but they were afraid to make direct opposition, and therefore resorted to the dodge of limiting the amount to be paid the counsel to such a small sum that no capable lawyer would have anything to do with the case. Every such amendment was, however, at once laid on the table, and the resolution was finally adopted with only six dissenting voices. Messrs. Richards and Ryder both voted for the resolution.

It is understood that Rutter has engaged all the best talent of our bar.

Secretary Fletcher has a letter in the *Press and Times* of this morning which has created a good deal of comment. He reflects very severely on the proscriptive policy of Brownlow, to which he ascribes all dissensions which are daily weakening the Republican party in Tennessee. He comes out squarely in favor of removing all the disqualifications imposed by the franchise law.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 11.—12:20 A.M.—The report to the House from Controller Blackburn shows that only a little over three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars of the January interest was paid by the railroads on bonds loand to them, and that the amount unpaid was four hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars. The roads which paid are those which have heretofore done so.

The House bill to incorporate the Southern Railroad Association passed its third reading in the Senate with some unimportant amendments, which were concurred in by the House.

During the afternoon session of the House Mr. Ryder made a motion to reconsider the vote transmitting the Rutter resolution to the Senate. After a struggle of over an hour the resolution was transmitted. I am convinced that a majority of the members in both houses are anxious to have the school fund matter probed to the bottom.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Lying Petition from Georgia Radicals—Proposition to Sell Hot Springs—An Arkansas Railway—The Virginia Question—North Carolina Court Tinkering—"Disloyal" Text Books in the South—Public Lands—Mullens offers a Bill—Revenue Amendment—Cuba Independence.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition from the citizens of Georgia setting forth that it is impossible for unarmed Union men to live in the rural districts of the State, and that it is impossible to bring to justice the murderers of Union men; that intimidations and force have been used to make a certain class of citizens vote contrary to their interests, and that palpable violations of the fourteenth amendment are constantly occurring, and that legislation of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rice presented a memorial from the Legislature of Arkansas, for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State for aid to build a railroad along the west side of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

H. V. Miller presented his credentials as Senator elect from Georgia. Referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely upon the claim of John H. Russell to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and after the introduction of some other unimportant business, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy.

After a debate, and without any action thereon, the Senate, at 3:30 went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to aid in the administration of justice in Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The bill recites that a majority of the judges of the State courts are disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, and that the United States courts in that State are discharging from punishment criminals convicted of murder, because of the disqualification of such judges, and that great confusion is being caused thereof in the administration of justice and in the titles of real estate; it therefore provides for the suspension of judgments and decrees until the question of the validity of the courts, arising from such disqualification, be determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, all cases before such courts to be continued, but no further proceedings had until such decision is made.

Mr. Hinton, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 8th, 1864, affecting the Court of Claims, so as to give that court jurisdiction of claims for army supplies furnished by loyal persons in the late Rebel States, except in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several bills were also introduced for the removal of political and civil disabilities and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Also one by Mr. Cooley, of South Carolina, in relation to the introduction of disloyol text-books in the public schools of the Southern States. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Whitmore introduced a bill to repeal the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Mullins introduced a bill for the appointment of a committee to adjust and audit the claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee against the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the same: A bill to remove and punish all unconstitutional office holders. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Hooper introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws, so that a bond may be given for the value of a distillery and the land on which it is situated, in case the property is leased or mortgaged. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba, and securing its annexation to the United States without purchase. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It resolves that Spain having thrown off its Government has no right to inflict a government on the people of Cuba, contrary to their wishes, and that it is the duty of the United States to acknowledge the independent government now successfully established in Cuba, by the people thereof, or to take measures for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as the people of Cuba may indicate, provided that no payment be made to the dethroned Queen, or any other person arrogating the right to dispose of or control the Island, contrary to the wishes of the people thereof.

On motion of Mr. Washburne the rules were suspended by a vote of 88 to 28, and a substitute for the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the same as was reported to the House last week from the Committee on the Whole, omitting the pay to the Consulate for Valentia, Spain, but including the general sections that had been struck out on points of order, and was allowed to be reported, and then passed.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and a bill declaring who may vote for the election of President and Vice President and Representatives to Congress, which were ordered to be printed, and which he gave notice that he would call up for discussion and action in the course of a week or ten days.

The first section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution provides that the right of any citizen of the United States shall not be abridged or denied by the United States in any roll by reason of race, color or previous condition or of slavery, by any citizen or class of citizens. Section second gives Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of the first section of the bill, and provides that no person shall be deprived of the privilege of holding the office of Elector, of President and Vice-President, Representative in Congress and member of State Legislature, by reason of race, color, etc.

The second and third sections of the bill provides a punishment for persons who interfere with the execution of that privilege.

The fourth section imposes imprisonment at hard labor for four years for any person who holds office in violation of the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and subjects him to indictment at any time within ten years.

The fifth section gives to the courts of the United States exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the act.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill, with Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in the chair, and shortly afterward adjourned.

CHICAGO.

The Catholic Church Troubles—Important Rumor from Rome.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Current rumor says that Father McMullen, who went to Rome two months ago to complain against Bishop Duggan, of this Diocese, has obtained an order from the Propaganda citing the Bishop to appear before the Council and show cause why he removed Fathers McMullen, Roles and McGivenn.

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill Repealed by a Large Majority—Mail Robbery.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Butler's bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office Act was introduced by Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, and put through under the previous question by a large majority.

The mail from Richmond, on Saturday, was robbed of a package while being taken from the Potomac boat. Most of what was stolen, however, will prove unavailable.

HARTFORD.

Connecticut Soldiers Throwing their Money Away.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 11.—General Kilpatrick was on Saturday night presented with two thousand dollars worth of silverware by the Connecticut soldiers.

HALIFAX.

Confirmation of the Rumored Loss of a Brig.

HALIFAX, January 11.—The loss of the brig E. R. Dunlap, from Boston, is confirmed.

FOREIGN.

Opening of the Diplomatic Conference—No War between Turkey and Greece—The Danubian Principalities—Suppression of Disturbances—France and Spain.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 11.—The indications of the first day's business of the Conference leave little, if any doubt, of the ultimate success of the Turkish Government, though its Representatives consented to maintain the present status, until the close of the Conference. It is the general impression that but one more session will be held, and that the war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.—The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Daubian Principalities on their loyalty during the recent crisis.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, January 11.—The recent disturbances in various parts of the kingdom, fermented by the reactionists, have been suppressed. The unpopular taxes are now being collected without difficulty.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 11.—The floating debt has been reduced 2,000,000f. during the year.

The Finance Minister says the gratitude of the nation is due to Napoleon for removing the only cause of rupture of the European powers, and of domestic distrust.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 11.—Additional troops will soon sail for Cadiz.

ST. PAUL.

United States Senator Ramsey Certain of Re-Election—A Prospective Impeachment.

ST. PAUL, January 11.—The *Pioneer* (Democratic) says that Senator Ramsey is sure of re-election.

The *Press* charges that Donnelley has united with Washburne to defeat Ramsey. Donnelly's friends are confident of his success.

The Controller of St. Paul is to be impeached for refusing to countersign the city bonds for the Lake Superior Railroad on technical grounds.

RIVER NEWS.

CAIRO, January 11.—Down—Armenia, 8 p.m. Up—Sam J. Hale.

The river rose five inches. The weather is clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Arrived—Dexter, from New Orleans. Departed—Alaska, for New Orleans; Silver Moon and Tempest for Cincinnati.

The river is falling slowly, with ten feet two inches in the canal. A heavy snow storm prevails.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Departed—Clarksville, for Arkansas river.

Business is dull. The river is falling, with twenty-eight feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Arrived—Lady Gay. Departed—Olive Branch, for New Orleans.

The river has risen two feet since Saturday. There is some excitement in boating circles, by the announcement that another Vicksburg company goes into operation in the spring.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton quiet; sales 3,500 bales; uplands, 29¼@29½c. Flour—Superfine, $5 60@6 25, closing 5@10c lower. Whisky, $1 00@1 02. Coffee active and firmer. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull. New corn, 92@94c.

Dry Goods—Low and medium grades of muslin have risen ½c. New styles of light prints, 12½c. Medium styles of Sprague prints are offered at 13c. The Pacific Mills show some beautiful pieces at 31c. The Southern trade is buying more freely than the West. Old cotton grades will go higher within the next thirty days. Standard sheetings, 16½@17c; inferior articles range from 13½@14½c. Brown drills, 16½c.

Money—Money is in fine supply and more active. Call loans, 7 per cent; first-class commercial paper, 8@10 per cent. Sterling, 9¼@9¾. Gold, 35¼@35¾. State bonds active; old Tennessees, 69@70; new, 67¼@69¼.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Cotton easier and declined ½c; sales 2,700 bales; middlings, 26½c; receipts since Saturday, 8,586 bales; exports, 3,351 bales. Gold, 35¼@35⅜. Sterling, 47. Commercial, 46½@46¾. New York sight, ¼@⅜ discount. Flour weaker; superfine, $7 40; XX, $7 50; XXX, $8 00. Corn quiet; white, 77@78c; yellow, 80@85c. Oats drooping at 65@67c. Bran dull at $1 30. Hay dull; prime, $24 50@25 00. Pork active at $30 75@31 00. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 13½c; sides, 18¾@19c. New S. C. hams, 21@21½c. Lard firm; choice, 20@21c. Sugar easier at 9½@10c; prime, 12¼@12½c; yellow clarified, 13¾@14c. Molasses declined 2c on all grades; common, 58@60c; choice, 70@72c. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Flour firm; family, $7 70@8 00. Corn, 61c. Oats unchanged. Rye, $1 40. Cotton, 27½@28c. Whisky, 97@98c. Pork, $30 00. Bulk shoulders, 12c; sides, 14½c. Lard, 18@18½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Tobacco sales 41 hhds.; new common lugs to medium and cutting leaf, $4 50@16 00. Cotton, 27c. Highwines, 99c, free. Pork, $30 00. Lard, 19½@20c. Bulk shoulders, 12½c; sides, 15⅞@16¼c, packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½@18c, packed. Flour—Superfine, $5 50@6 00. Wheat, $1 80@1 90. Oats, 60c. Corn, 58@60c.

MARRIED.

At Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Green, Mr. T. C. MOORE, of Memphis, to Miss EMMA T. GREEN, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

We congratulate our friend TOM, and hope his life may prove as fair as his beautiful bride.

Winchester (Tenn.,) papers copy.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 11th instant, at the residence of her father, E. M. Yerger, KITTY AYRES, in the twentieth year of her age.

Jackson, (Miss.,) papers please copy.

The friends of E. M. Yerger and family are invited to attend the funeral of his daughter, KITTY AYRES YERGER, from Calvary Church, at half past eleven o'clock a.m. Services by Rev. Dr. White. Carriages in attendance.

Of consumption, on the 11th instant, at seven o'clock a.m., Mrs. LAURA N., wife of W. P. Proudfit.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the family residence, No. 116 Madison street, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock a.m. Services by Rev. Dr. Wheat.

In this city, at half past seven o'clock yesterday evening, Mrs. MARY L. BOOTH, wife of Mr. Henry H. Booth, of this city, and only daughter of Colonel R. D. Baugh.

Mrs. Booth's remains will be interred in Holly Springs, Mississippi.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE are authorized and prepared to make liberal Cash Advances in Currency on all cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York City.
ja6 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., No. 286 Front street.

B. K. PLAIN,
DEALER IN LUMBER
SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS,
SASH GLASS AND BLINDS,
Corner Gayoso and Second Streets,
ja12 MEMPHIS, TENN.

SILVER AND GOLD WORKS
—OF—
DUHME & CO.,
—CORNER—
FOURTH AND WALNUT STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUHME & CO. make best quality and elegant styles of sterling Silver Ware.

DUHME & CO. furnish Agricultural Societies and other corporations, with solid Silver Ware, suitable for Premiums.

DUHME & CO. keep a full line of best styles of Plated Ware.

DUHME & CO. make fine Gold Jewelry; also, Badges and Medals of any design.

DUHME & CO., Diamond Setters.

DUHME & CO. import best brands of Foreign Watches.

DUHME & CO. keep a complete stock of the famous Waltham Watches, the standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best Watches at the price in the American market.

DUHME & CO. buy for net cash, and sell at the lowest cash prices.

We make Diamond setting a specialty.

All orders, per mail or express, promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed by
ja12 DUHME & CO.

New Advertisements.

C. N. CASE, JR., & CO.,
No. 177 Main Street,
Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.
A new stock just received. ja12

J. M. PATRICK. M. H. PATRICK.
J. M. PATRICK & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
(Next to Commercial Hotel, upstairs.)
PROMPT attention paid to all business entrusted to us, and special attention given to filling cash orders for any description of merchandise. ja12d&w

RANSOM & HOLBROOK
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALABAMA LIME,
A HOME MANUFACTURE!
SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTATION
Refer to any Contractor in Memphis.
CIRCULARS AND OUR
Elegant Counting House Calendar
(Very convenient to every Book-keeper) mailed free to any address.
RANSOM & HOLBROOK,
187 and 189 Jefferson St., Memphis. ja12

HAVANA CIGARS
My Own Importation!
Overton Hotel Smokers' Emporium
GEORGE L. GRAYSER,
PROPRIETOR.
ja12

D. B. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
THOMAS DAY, late of steamer Mollie Hambleton.
FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
200 Main Street,
Four Doors North of Adams, MEMPHIS.
ja12

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dry Goods and Notions,
No. 185 West Main Street,
J. M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, JO. KNOWLES. LOUISVILLE, KY. ja12

SNIDER & McCALL,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
230 and 232 Walnut Street,
East Side, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Also sole Agents for
FRANKLIN AND FAIR GROVE
PAPER MILLS
Hamilton, Ohio.
ja12

FRANKLIN
TYPE FOUNDRY,
Allison, Smith & Johnson,
LETTER FOUNDERS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
ja12

TO MERCHANTS
AND
PLANTERS.
BUY YOUR
Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,
AND EVERY KIND OF
Hardware and Iron,
FROM
ALLISON BROTHERS,
270 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja12

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869:
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LYONS & FRY, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
ja12 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

UNDER COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Jefferson street, is the place to have your Job Printing executed.

New Advertisements.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
254 Second Street,
IRVING BLOCK
HAVE FOR SALE
YANNISSEE,
WESTMORELAND
—AND—
BOURBON WHISKIES
OF ALL GRADES.
BRANDIES, WINES, Etc.
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.
ja11

SPECIAL.
TO CASH BUYERS.
We are now opening the Prettiest Line
PRINTS, PANTS STUFF
Hosiery, Notions, Etc.,
To be found in this section of country.
BOUGHT during the recent Holidays' Panic in New York, we CAN AND WILL sell them low to MEN WHO PAY for their Goods.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
200 Main Street,
ja12 Next Door North Peabody Hotel.

G. W. GRIFFIN, W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.
GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,
GROCERS,
GENERAL PRODUCE
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
207 Main Street,
Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja12

FOR
GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS
GO TO
LUNN & MALLON,
204 Main Street.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,
(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)
JEWELERS, ETC.,
Corner Main and Court Streets,
Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
ja12

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,
(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
260 Front Street, Memphis Tenn.
ja12

D. E. MYERS. E. H. WYATT.
MYERS & WYATT,
Attorneys at Law
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
279 1-2 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
Prompt Attention Paid to Collections.
REFERENCES—Colonel F. S. Davis, President First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Major J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank, Memphis, Tenn. ja12

REMOVAL.
R. M. BISHOP. W. T. BISHOP. E. H. BISHOP. JAMES A. BISHOP.
R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No 85 and 87 Race Street, near Corner Pearl and Race Streets,
CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.
ja12

Pearce, Tolle & Holton,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign, Domestic, Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, Hosiery,
NOTIONS, ETC.,
77 Southwest Corner Pearl and Vine Sts,
W. B. PEARCE, W. B. TOLLE, A. M. HOLTON. } CINCINNATI.
ja12

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

TUESDAY, : : : January 12, 1869.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Colonel Gus. A. Henry, of Arkansas, is in the city, looking as well as ever.

Colonel Gus. Signaigo, of Grenadatown, beamed on Memphis yesterday.

Gas mains are to be extended on Vance, east of DeSoto street.

There are twenty-one hopeless vagrants in the First District stationhouse. They are of both colors and all perfumes.

The *Ladies' Pearl*, published at Nashville, for January, is received, and is fully equal to any previous number.

The Beale street paving has been completed to Wellington street. It will not be extended farther at present.

Mr. Ridgely, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is to retire this week, to engage in other pursuits.

A. Voght states that he has not been a deputy constable for five or six months, and received no compensation whatever for going on Alex. Mason's bond. This statement is confirmed.

Mr. James Prichard and Miss Margaret Pickle were married in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, on the 31st ultimo. Pickles were always good for people in love.

The following gentlemen, Messrs. Wm. M. Farrington, C. B. Church, J. J. Rawlings, C. W. Goyer, John Johnson, W. B. Greenlaw, W. B. Galbreath, were yesterday elected directors of the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company.

Twenty-five cases were disposed of before Commissioner Richards, at the Adams street stationhouse yesterday morning, and about fifty dollars was collected in fines and forfeits. None of the offences were of a serious character.

The following gentlemen were elected aldermen of Bolivar for the year 1869: R. L. Lightfoot, R. G. Crawford, D. J. Newbern, John Kinney, A. Ramsey, John Warren, R. S. Hardy. Last Tuesday the newly elected aldermen met and elected Dr. J. Newbern mayor.

The original Tom Thumb entertainment will be given in this city in a few days and as the General contemplates leaving public life his levees will doubtless attract a large attendance, as in Mobile and other Southern cities where he has been this winter.

Six lamps above Jackson street were not lighted Sunday night. The citizens of Pinch are supposed to be sufficiently enlightened to get along without any gas. Sunshine is good enough for the police, in the opinion of those who have undertaken to light the city. Their motto is: Let there be light, in daytime.

Judge Noah, the recently appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this State, has entered actively upon the duties of his office and is now in this city on business connected with his department. He is a gentleman of splendid ability, and possesses, in an eminent degree, a combination of qualifications rendering him peculiarly fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. We congratulate the Department on securing his efficient services.

On Friday last Tony Benton, who sang and danced Irish melodies at the Memphis Varieties for a year or so, was arrested in St. Louis for vagrancy. He degraded his profession, and became a confirmed loafer and drunkard. When brought before the Police Court, the judge imposed a fine of five hundred dollars, and allowed a stay of execution for twenty-four hours, in order to give him time to settle up his few affairs and leave the city. He will be liable to arrest and incarceration in the workhouse should he return without special permission within twelve months. He declared his intention of going to Chicago, where he will not be disturbed.

Latest style gent's silk dress hats, cheap, at Wheaton & Co.'s, 199 Main street.

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

WHERE TO EAT AND SLEEP.—The Worsham House continues to control a large share of public patronage. It is controlled by our friend Galloway and others, who know exactly how to "keep hotel." Several important improvements have been made internally, and the Worsham is one of the neatest and most comfortable hotels in the country. The clerks are attentive and polite, the waiters are prompt and neat, the fare is abundant and excellent, and the rooms are neat and well furnished. We indorse the Worsham, from daily experience, and believe that none of our friends who go there will have any cause to regret it. Strangers will find the Worsham in the heart of the city.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Overcoats less than cost, J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

We present our readers this morning the AVALANCHE in an enlarged form and new dress, with nine columns of reading matter instead of seven, as heretofore. It will be our aim and pride to sustain a first-class, live paper, true to party and friends, and fair to opponents. No labor or zeal will be spared to furnish the public a racy, entertaining and reliable paper, compact with news, and yet often digressing from rigid columns of statistics to the smoother paths of literature and fancy—from dry details to lighter thoughts that gratify the taste.

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

Carpets and furniture just received and for sale low by Ames, Beattie & Co., 306 Main street. tf

PERSONAL.—Our old friend George W. Griffin, formerly one of the enterprising grocery merchants of Memphis, has, after wandering over half the world, returned to his old ranche and opened a wholesale and retail grocery house, in connection with Mr. W. H. Vandiver, late of West Point, Miss., at 207 Main street. We are glad to welcome Mr. Griffin back to the bluff, and, with his well-known energy, we predict for him and his genial partner a brilliant success.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

Wheaton & Co., 199 Main street, are selling their men's, boys' and children's hats very low.

LAW FIRM.—The card of Myers & Wyatt, attorneys at law and solicitors in chancery, 279½ Main street, will be found in our columns, and we can refer to them with pleasure as prompt, reliable and successful lawyers. Captain Myers is well known as one of the most promising young members of the bar, and Mr. Wyatt, who comes from Lexington, Ky., is a gentleman of fine education and ability.

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Wheaton & Co., hatters and furriers, have all the latest styles and best qualities of men's and boys' hats and caps, very cheap.

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!—Dr. Lindeman, the surgeon chiropodist, is still stopping at the Overton Hotel. Dr. Lindeman cures corns, bunions and ingrowing nails without pain or drawing blood. Room 24, Overton Hotel. Ladies attended at their residences. Charges, $2 a corn. Will remain till Saturday, January 16. tf

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF CAPTAIN ED. WHITFIELD.

Large Attendance and an Imposing Procession of Sorrow.

Dr. Ford preached Captain Ed. Whitfield's funeral to a large and attentive congregation, at eleven o'clock, last Sabbath at the First Methodist Church. The Captain was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and the learned divine spoke eloquently of the hope of the righteous beyond the grave, and the importance of all being prepared in view of the uncertainty of life. The discourse was beautifully touching and often affected the audience to tears.

The last sad rites of respect, affection and grief were paid the remains of Captain Ed. Whitfield in the afternoon. The Confederate comrades and friends of the deceased assembled at Engine House No. 2 at two o'clock. Nearly all the survivors of the 154th regiment, of which he had been a member, were present. A procession was formed, headed by the old Memphis brass band, and marched up Main street to Adams, thence to Second, and out to the house of Mrs. Shepherd, on Orleans street, where the remains rested. The persons in the procession were distinguished by a badge of yellow and black.

At the house many other friends of the deceased and his family had assembled. Dr. Ford made a few remarks and offered a prayer. Then the remains were conveyed to Elmwood Cemetery, attended by the procession which came from the engine house, and a large number of others in carriages and other conveyances. The last simple and sad rites of a public character were performed, and the concourse slowly dispersed and returned.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, January 11, 1869.

At a called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis on Monday, January 11, 1869, present—Hon. John W. Leftwich, Mayor; Messrs. Chairman Swayne, Glancy, Goodlett, Johnson, Lynn, Black, Brown, Cartwright, Holst, O'Donnell, Ruffin, Cicalla, Passmore, Moffet, McDavitt and Ellis, Aldermen.

A quorum being announced, the Chairman took his seat and called the Board to order, when the roll of Aldermen was called and the minutes of the proceedings of the Council at the previous meeting read and adopted.

Thereupon the Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of completing the unfinished business of the late forty-first corporate year, if any, and to receive the Sheriff's returns of the late election for an Alderman in each of the ten wards of the city.

Whereupon the Commissioner of Registration's return was presented, and ordered to be received and spread upon the records of the city.

At an election held in the City of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, and on the 7th day of January, A.D., 1869, the following persons received the number of votes attached to their respective names for the several offices as herein indicated, to-wit:

For Alderman of First Ward—Thomas Foley received 268; Walter and Stanley, 85; Hugh Nott, 27 votes.

For Alderman of Second Ward—E. Marshall received 203; G. D. Johnson, 76; M. Manley, 1; J. O. Durff, 1 votes.

For Alderman of Third Ward—James O. Durff received 227; Dr. A. T. Shaw, 100; Dr. James Tipping, 2 votes.

For Alderman of Fourth Ward—L. E. Dyer received 66; R. F. Brown, 63; D. Malatesta, 22 votes.

For Alderman of Fifth Ward—Thomas W. O'Donnell received 245; Louis Waller, 119; Mike Burke, 4 votes.

For Alderman of Sixth Ward—James Gallagher received 134; Jack Halstead, 65; W. M. Harvey, 64 votes.

For Alderman of Seventh Ward—S. Ogden received 390; Martin Kelly, 329; Thos. Foley, 2; Jos. Clousten, 1; Wm. Harvey, 1 vote.

For Alderman of Eighth Ward—L. M. Wolcott received 171; M. Manley, W. H. Passmore, 37; H. Marks, 19 votes.

For Alderman of Ninth Ward—L. D. Vincent received 168; E. McDavitt, 93; F. W. Buttinghaus, 31; Bart McBride, 2 votes.

For Alderman of Tenth Ward—J. E. Williams received 232; M. J. Pendergrast, 30; J. E. Gallagher, 1 vote.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true return of the whole number of votes cast for the candidates as herein named, as appears from returns on file in my office. Witness my hand, at Memphis, this 11th day of January, A.D., 1869.

J. J. SEARS,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County, Tennessee.

When, on motion, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

CITY HALL,
Memphis, January 11, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, on Monday, January 11, 1869—present: Hon. John W. Leftwich, Mayor; Chairman Swayne, Aldermen Glancy, Joyce, Black, Cartwright, Walsh, Cicalla, Moffet and Ellis—holding over—when Messrs. Foley, of First Ward; Marshall, Second Ward; Durff, Third Ward; Dyer, Fourth Ward; O'Donnell, Fifth Ward; Gallagher, Sixth Ward; Wolcott, Eighth Ward; and Vincent, Ninth Ward, Aldermen recently elected, appeared and had administered to them the lawfully required oath of office, by his Honor the Mayor, and were regularly installed into office and to their seats at the Board, etc., when Chairman Swayne presented a written statement from Martin Kelly contesting the election of S. Ogden, Esq., to a seat in the Board as Alderman elect from the Seventh Ward.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Martin Kelly comes in his own proper person and objects to the qualification of S. Ogden as Alderman from the Seventh Ward, and for cause shows that said Ogden was not elected; but that said Martin Kelly was elected by a large majority of the votes legally cast in said ward on Thursday, the 7th day of January, 1869.

The said Martin Kelly, therefore, prays that the matter be inquired of by this honorable Board in such manner as this honorable Board may deem just and proper.

M. J. Pendergrast filed his protest in writing, contesting the election of J. E. Williams to a seat in the Board of Aldermen elect from the Tenth Ward.

MEMPHIS, January 11, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your subscriber would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the election of Mr. J. E. Williams for Alderman of the Tenth Ward is void, on account of the law as contained in article 2, section 26, of the constitution of the State of Tennessee, which prevents any person from holding two lucrative offices at the same time; and as said Williams is now an officer of the Municipal Court of Memphis, therefore, his election is void, and I protest against his return to said office of Alderman of the Tenth Ward, and claim said office for myself, being the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes.

Respectfully,
M. J. PENDERGAST.

Thereupon Alderman Moffet, being seconded, moved that the matter of contested elections be referred to a committee of five members of the Board, with the City Attorney.

Thereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. Moffet, Wolcott, Holst, Black and Cartwright, with the City Attorney, the committee.

When, on motion, the Board adjourned to Friday evening, three o'clock p. m., January 15, 1869.
L. R. RICHARDS,
City Register.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

GAS FIXTURES.—For gas fixtures and pumps, go to Lunn & Malion, No. 204 Main street.

The sale of laces, edgings, etc., will be continued this morning at ten o'clock, at the auction rooms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 231 Second street.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

A thorough and experienced teacher desires a situation in some good community. Best of references given. Address "Teacher," AVALANCHE Office. 1w

LUMBER.—We call attention to the card of B. K. Plain, dealer in lumber, shingles, lathes, doors, sash and glass, blinds, etc., corner of Gayoso and Second streets, a reliable, prompt firm.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & Co.—This excellent firm is doing a large business as grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, at 200 Main street. Their success is owing to fair dealing and enterprise.

New Louisville and Cincinnati Advertisements.

Among our numerous new advertisements we invite especial attention to the following from Louisville and Cincinnati:

Franklin Type Foundry, Allison, Smith & Johnson, Letter Founders, Cincinnati. It is only necessary to say of this firm, that they furnished the splendid new type with which the present number of the AVALANCHE is printed.

Pearce, Tolle & Holton, importers and jobbers of foreign, domestic, staple and fancy dry goods, notions, etc., No. 77, southwest corner Pearl and Vine streets, Cincinnati, a well-established, reliable liberal firm.

R. M. Bishop & Co., wholesale grocers, lately removed to 85 and 87 Race street, Cincinnati. This house is enabled by large enterprise and judicious management to offer superior inducements to country merchants and others.

Snider & McCall, paper manufacturers, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. The AVALANCHE is printed on paper from this manufactory, which is prepared to supply the trade on the most favorable terms.

Duhme & Co., proprietors of the silver and gold works, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati; one of the finest establishments in the country, where everything in their line is manufactured and guaranteed.

J. M. Robinson & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions, No. 185 West Main street, Louisville. A fine, reliable firm.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldron, Judge.*—Only a few cases in yesterday's calendar were disposed of. Thirteen judgments were entered. The remaining cases on the same are inserted in the following calendar, which will be taken up to-day:

1336 Hatch vs Waggoner.
1434 Topp vs Cockrell.
1450 Colter vs Gay.
1460 Stillman & Co. vs Barnes.
1461 Same vs Burton.
1541 Kane vs Home Insurance Co.
1532 Same vs Security Insurance Co.
1543 Same vs Enterprise Insurance Co.
1544 Same vs Putnam Insurance Co.
1555 Lawhorn vs Layden.
1562 Merchants' National Bank vs Caruthers, et al.
1563 Mandel & Co. vs Noland & Lindsey.
1580 Mayor and Ald. of Memphis vs Dugan.
1564 Thomas vs Winn.
1569 Merchants' National Bank vs Shegog, et al.
1570 Micou vs Brown, et al.
1571 Gayoso Gas Co. vs Stewart.
1572 Egnew vs Davis.
1573 Reimer vs Tschudi.
1574 Refrau vs Cromley et al.
1575 Sykes vs Blake.
1576 Wolcot, Smith & Co., vs Dougherty.
1581 M. & A., of Memphis, vs Becker.
1582 Same vs same.
1585 Same vs Moyer.
1586 Same vs Long.
1588 Same vs Connell.
1591 Picket vs Williams.
1594 Same vs same.
1595 Cuneo vs Capuro.
1601 King vs Harvey.
1608 Briggs & Norton vs Mackey.
1611 Dickson vs Cockrell.
1612 Stratton, Goyer & Co. vs Cockrell.
1613 Bank of Tenn., use, etc., vs same.
1614 Reid vs Gayner.
1615 Cartmell vs Cockrell.
1616 Partee vs Waddell. [et al.
1617 Farrington & Howell vs Larkin
1618 Turnage, adm'r, vs Davis.
1619 Bateman vs Dill.
1620 Landreth & Son vs Cockrell.
1621 Taylor & Co. vs same.
1622 Griggs vs same.
1624 McKeon vs German Casino.
1625 Droscher vs Waddell.
1626 Froth vs Crane & Pende.
1627 Same vs Graves et al.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following cases are set specially for hearing on pleas, motions, demurrers, etc.:

Apperson vs Laird.
Renkert vs Galloway.
Buster vs Harrison.
Buck vs Williams.
Rice vs Price.
Thomas vs Skelton.
Carnes vs Carnes.
Webb vs estate of Kendrin.
State, etc., vs Stewart.
McMahon vs Cooney.
Butler vs Johnson.

The Clerk and Master will take account to-day in the case of Cross vs Cross et al.

LAW COURT.—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Court meets to-day, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of closing up the remaining business connected with this term, prepartory to its final adjournment to court in course.

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

CLOSING OF THE HEBREW FAIR.—As we predicted, the closing out of the Hebrew Fair and Festival, which has attracted so much interest and been such an eminent success for the past week, passed off in a most happy and delightful manner, and to the satisfaction of all present. The attendance, as usual, was large and interesting, and spoke highly for the determined efforts of those concerned to render the affair attractive as well as beneficial. By far the most exciting and interesting feature of the entire affair was the prize voted to the most popular banker, which was a splendid French clock valued at three hundred dollars. The voting occupied just thirty minutes, and it was evident that the interest and anxiety existing among the friends of the contestants were not ordinary. At the close it stood as follows: Norris, 822; Apperson, 212; Partee, 390; Levy, 36; Kirtland, 31. Total vote, 1,491; majority of Mr. Norris over all his opponents, 153. This was certainly a high success, and the result was received with hearty applause by the friends of Mr. Norris. The success was well worth being proud of. A number of other prizes were voted at highly remunerative figures. Among the fairest and loveliest of the happy throng, we had the pleasure of seeing two fair refugees from Clayton's outlaws, Miss Moore and Miss Cooke, of Osceola, Arkansas. They were very lately driven from their homes and friends and have taken refuge in our city, where we trust they may enjoy a pleasant respite from the persecutions of the tyrant who claims to be the Governor and ruler of the proud State of Arkansas. We quit the subject of the fair by calling on our friends to remember that it absolutely closes out to-night, and all who have attended heretofore are requested to be present.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

We met to-day on the street our old friend Dr. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala., who is now stopping at the Worsham House. We said our friend, and we meant all we said, and to be recognized by him as a friend is no little compliment, for, as a generous, genial, brave and good man he has few equals, and certainly not many superiors. As a Christian gentleman he is undoubtedly entitled to all that these words mean, for as a "Good Samaritan," he goes about doing good, as thousands all over the South can and will most gladly testify. Kind and gentle friend and reader, whoever you may be, if afflicted, take our word for it, if you will only call as his card in to-day's paper directs, you will have cause to call down blessings on his name the balance of your days.

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

THE GOLD-HEADED CANE.—Messrs. Strange, Ray, Blackwell and Spillman were distanced, on Saturday evening last, at the Hebrew Fair, in the ballot for the gold-headed cane, which was awarded to Captain Tom Allen, of Walker Brothers, as the most popular and influential salesman in the city. The captain deserves it.

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

I. O. O. F.—Last night the following officers of Chickasaw Lodge No. 8 I. O. O. F. were installed by D. G. M. Ben. Bingham: C. A. Beehn, N. G.; J. B. Russell, V. G.; Alex. Ham, Rec. Sec.; Thos. Bacon, Per. Sec.; H. D. Connell, Treas.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—To-night that roguish little wonder, Lotta, will commence a brief engagement, appearing in two firstrate pieces. Of course the house will be crowded.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance was large last night, and the performance passed off very well. Doors open as usual to-night.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
TUESDAY, January 12.

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

Weather clear and cool. The river here is swelling steadily, with a good stage out to Cairo. The Ohio is falling from Pittsburg down, with ten feet in the canal. At St. Louis the river is stationary, with a fair stage of water between that point and Cairo. White river is falling, but still over its banks in the lower part of the river. The Arkansas is falling from Little Rock out, with eighteen feet in the channel.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Mary E. Forsyth, St. Louis.
" Indiana, Louisville.
" Jim Farrell, St. Louis.
" Des Arc, White river.
" W. A. Caldwell, Arkansas river.
" Columbian, Vicksburg.
" Guidon, Pine Bluff.
" Mollie Able, Cairo.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Columbian, St. Louis.
" Jim Farrell, New Orleans.
" Indiana, New Orleans.
" T. A. Allen, Arkansas river.

IN PORT.

Steamers Mary Forsyth, Guidon, Natoma, Minneola, Des Arc, W. A. Caldwell, Mollie Able, St. Francis, Martine, Myrtle Converse, Emperor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf yesterday was brisk, with a good number of boats in port receiving and discharging.

With this issue the AVALANCHE appears in a new dress and much enlarged. We will endeavor to improve with the appearance of the paper, and keep our many friends well posted in current events.

The Columbian passed up from Vicksburg for St. Louis.

The T. H. Allen cleared for Arkansas river with a fair trip.

The Guidon, from Pine Bluff, had a good trip. She is receiving for a return trip, and leaves on Wednesday, she being the regular Wednesday packet. Captain Clay Rice commands, with Captain Garrett Huls, an affable gentleman and attentive clerk, in charge of the office.

The splendid steamer Mary E. Forsyth, Captain Crane, leaves this evening at five p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis. Mr. White, an agreeable and sociable gentleman, performs the duties of the office.

Andy Kriel, Esq., who is known by river men, has returned to his old haunts, and is now the presiding genius in Mr. Pyne's steamboat meat-store.

The Des Arc from White river had 465 bales of cotton and a large passenger list. Her officers report the river falling at Augusta but over its banks in the lower part of the river. The Des Arc is the regular Tuesday White river United States mail packet, leaving this evening at 5 p.m, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock Railroad and at Augusta with the Argos for Batesville and points above. Captain John Elliott commands, with Messrs. Joe Elliott and Matt Glass, the clever gentlemen, in the office.

The total loss of property by steamboat accidents during the year foots up at $5,600,000.

The Indiana passed down last evening for New Orleans well ladened. She added here a few lots of cotton.

The fine steamer St. Francis, Captain Thomas Bowman, came in from St. Francis with a fair list of cotton. She returns to-day, at 5 p.m., for St. Francis river, going through to Wittsburg. Messrs. Paine and Clark preside in the office.

Captain Ed. Callahan has taken charge of the Julia.

The Myrtle, Captain William Hardwick, will leave the wharf to-day at 5 p.m., for Osceola. Frank Gonsterman is her purser.

The Martine arrived last night from the Ohio, and leaves to-day for Galveston.

The Natoma, Captain James Lee, is the regular Tuesday Friar's Point packet, leaving to-day at 5 p.m. Billy Fields does the honors of the office.

The Minneola, Captain Miller, from Cincinnati, had a full cargo of miscellaneous freight. She leaves this evening with a return trip for Cincinnati. Mr. Grubbs, a genial and clever gentleman, presides in the office.

The magnificent steamer Mollie Able, Captain Dan Able, will leave the wharf this morning at ten o'clock for New Orleans.

The Emperor arrived yesterday from Cincinnati with a barge in tow loaded with produce. She is on her way to New Orleans.

The W. A. Caldwell, Captain Rube Haines, made her appearance from Arkansas river yesterday with a good trip. She returns to Pine Bluff on Thursday. Jack Chambers, who is always smiling, officiates in the office.

The Mississippi is due to-morrow from New Orleans.

The Louisville, Captain Rusk, leaves this evening at five p.m. for Louisville.

The Bismarck is announced for New Orleans to-day at twelve m.

The Julia is due, bound for Vicksburg.

The Clifton is due to-morrow, from Cincinnati.

The new Arkansas river steamer Clarksville is due from the Ohio to-morrow.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, in his annual message, gives the ship canal project some attention. With reference to the improvements of the Illinois river, the Governor speaks of a bill to be introduced in the present Legislature, making an appropriation for the purpose, to be defrayed by an annual one mill tax, and conditioned upon the General Government appropriating a like sum.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

The dredge-boat Octavia arrived yesterday from Cairo, and will tow a Government survey boat from here to the head waters of the Arkansas, or as far up as she will be able to go. The Arkansas river is to be surveyed, in pursuance of a general plan of the Government for the survey of all the Western rivers. Mr. Sam. Benjamin, formerly of the Boatmen's Insurance Company, is in charge of the clerical department of the Octavia.

Nicolson Pavement.

We have completed the paving of the streets according to contract. To those who have paid us for our work we return our thanks, and to those who have not we have only to say their bills have to be paid as speedily as possible. Our rights under the law have been determined by your honorable Chancellor, and we intend to enforce them. While we are ready to settle liberally with all who show a willingness to pay us, yet we expect them to come forward and evince that willingness by some business-like arrangement.

Those who desire to save cost of suits for condemnation and sale of their lots, and to stay interest, will call at the paving office and settle,

T. E. BROWN & Co.,
tf No. 197 Main street.

REMOVAL.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have removed their office from Lee Block to Monroe street, between Main and Front streets, opposite the Peabody Hotel.

JAMES A. SWAIN,
General Agent Equitable Life Assurance Society. 1w
MEMPHIS, January 8, 1869.

FURS! FURS!—We have yet a very fine and large assortment of ladies' furs, consisting of Hudson's Bay sables, mink sables, fitch, ermine, Astrachan French sables, embracing a large and fine assortment, which we will sell cheap. A good opportunity to buy good furs cheap.

LIBBY & Co.,
1m] 269 Main street, opposite the Square.

GENTS' CLOTHING.—Genuine Harrison Cassimere suits $13; best silk mixed suits $16; good black beaver suits $18, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

Bigley, Mellersh & Co. sell the best Pittsburg coal, gas coke, cord and kindling wood at the lowest market rates. Office, corner South Court and Main streets. 1m

WANTED.—An experienced porter (colored), who can give good recommendations, desires a situation. Apply to

TOBIN, LYNN & Co.,
1w 346 Main street.

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—The old house of Thomas H. Hunt & Co., steam dyers, cleaners and repairers, 246 Second street, is doing a fine business, and gives prompt attention to all orders for cleaning, dyeing or repairing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, window curtains, sofa covers, etc. Old garments cleaned, repaired and rendered good as new, at low prices, and satisfaction given in all cases. The expenditure of a dollar or two will save clothing that would otherwise be thrown away. Those interested should take notice. Under our new system of cleaning, the original luster and shape is preserved. tf

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally. Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

All wool flannels, 25 cts.; excellent cotton flannels, 15 cts.; good jeans, 20 cts.; balmoral skirts, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Beautiful double width alpacas, 25c.; good solid color poplins, 25c.; best all wool merinos, 75c.; best all wool delaines 37½c.; best printed delaines, 20 cts., J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Gents' full bosom shirts $1 50; 500 pairs Gents' calf boots $3; good under shirts and drawers 75 cts.; at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE! !

City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

FINE HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A pair of blooded horses, blacks, Flying Cloud stock, with an elegant carriage and harness, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to Menken Brothers. 2t

The cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy, is perhaps the oldest tree on record. It was known to be in existence at the time of Julius Cæsar, forty-two years before Christ, and is therefore nineteen hundred years old. It is one hundred and six feet in hight and twenty feet in circumference at one foot from the ground.

The cause of Forney's recent conversion and sudden discovery that there is a "return of good feeling" in the South has come out. He has gone into the real estate business in that section, and advertises flamingly in "both papers" for emigrants and lands to buy and sell. Forney will turn out a "red-handed rebel" or "double-dyed traitor" before he knows it.

In Trumbull county, Ohio, Betsy Sloan, aged sixty, has sued a rich farmer named Pendergrast for breach of promise. She worked three years for him for nothing, expecting to be his bride, but the volatile old fellow went off to Pennsylvania and married a dashing widow. Betsy thinks $5,000 will reconstruct her shattered affections. Go it, Betsy.

Dr. Rogers'
LAST LECTURES IN MEMPHIS.
—AND—
Original Poetic Recitations.

TWO amicable lectures on the Reformation to Protestants—defending the Catholic Church—for two Sunday evenings (26th and 27th) and ORIGINAL POETIC RECITATIONS on the two Wednesday evenings after, interspersed with accounts of Persecutions in Ireland and Amateur Music, at Greenlaw Club Hall.

Tickets for all four evenings, $1 50; single ticket, 50c. ja10

J. T. LEATH, President School Board.
W. Z. MITCHELL, Sup't City Schools.

MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
ODD FELLOWS HALL,
30 NORTH COURT STREET

THE office hours of the Superintendent will be from three to four o'clock p.m., each school day.

Tickets of admission to the FREE SCHOOLS will be given to applicants only on Friday of each week, after the 18th instant, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Education.

W. Z. MITCHELL,
ja10 Superintendent City Schools.

In Memphis Again.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, of Huntsville, Alabama, may be consulted in Memphis, at the Worsham House, No. 4, for a few days. He has the pleasure of referring to one of the most popular physicians of the city, who has for a number of years been sending his friends to him. Also, refers to his old patients—gentlemen of high standing in the city. Those of the country and neighboring towns and villages who may doubt his success can easily satisfy themselves by calling upon his old patients of the city.

Dr. Clopton treats with perfect success piles, fistula, strictures, diseases of the bladder, kidneys and all chronic diseases of the bowels. Special attention given to diseases of females. Dr. C. refers to one of the most popular bishops of the M. E. C. South as to his successful removal of a polypus, as large as an infant's head, from the uterus. The tumor measured seven and a half inches in length after it was removed. The patient was perfectly well in fifteen days. Dr. C. could refer to at least one hundred physicians of the South who have been his patients. One of the most wealthy physicians of Linden, Ala. in visiting Dr. Clopton in 1866, traveled 1,322 miles, passing through Mobile, New Orleans and Memphis; his lady was my patient. Two of the old Governors of Alabama have been his patients. He has never lost a patient, nor had the slightest accident to happen. Dr. C. has operated on four in one family. See the letter of Rev. Mr. Gladney, Presbyterian minister. Patients are not confined to their beds. This will be his only visit to the city this year. ja10

See a Letter from a Presbyterian Minister.

WEST POINT, Miss., Sept. 18, 1868.

It is important to all afflicted with Piles, Fistula, etc., and it is due Dr. J. A. Clopton, who, for years, has made the cure of Piles a specialty, to state, that in long standing cases in which he operated in Aberdeen, he effected a complete cure. We recommend all who are suffering to apply to him, which they may do with the certainty of being cured. I and three of my sons were entirely relieved, and there has been no return of the disease.

ja12 R. S. GLADNEY.

PARLOR MUSIC HALL,
Near Corner Second and Jefferson Streets.

A SUPERIOR ORCHESTRA has been engaged. The Hall has been fitted up in excellent style. Good order will be maintained.

The Bar is stocked with choice brands of Wines and Liquors.

ja8 J. W. THOMPSON, Manager.

APPLES.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,
For sale by MORRIS, LEA & CO.,
ja10 13 Union street.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, having removed his residence and office from the city to the corner of Union and McLean avenues (adjoining the residence of R. M. Estes, Esq.), respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the public generally, both in country and city.

January 8, 1869. ja9

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
Auctioneers,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
N. E. Cor. Main and Jefferson Sts.

Auction Sales of Merchandise, Furniture, etc., at Salesroom every morning at ten o'clock.

Beautiful City Residence
For Sale or Exchange.

The well known and great admired

MENKEN PLACE,
On Manassas St. (or Boundary Av.)

About three blocks north of the terminus of the Poplar Street Railroad,

Is Offered for Sale, or will be Exchanged for other Real Estate in the business part of the city.

THE picturesque and elegantly improved grounds, embracing an area of four and a half acres; the tasteful and commodious dwelling of eight rooms, with all the concomitants of a complete establishment, such as kitchen, stables, garden, etc., with never-failing spring water, and everything about the place in perfect order and repair, combine in this place, to a very rare degree the conveniences of a city residence with the retirement of a rural retreat and cause it to be justly regarded as one of the most desirable places in the city.

Very Favorable Terms

Will be given in the Sale or Exchange of the Property.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
ja8 Auctioneers.

An Elegant City Residence
ON POPLAR STREET,
AT AUCTION,
By Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.

On Next Wednesday, January 13, 1869,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M., we will sell at Public Auction, in front of our salesroom, No. 276 Second street, a Valuable Lot and

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE,

Situated on the north side of Poplar street, in the city of Memphis, formerly owned and occupied by Captain Dan Able. The lot contains two acres and is very handsomely improved. The residence and other improvements consist of an elegant Brick Residence containing some twelve or fourteen rooms, substantially built and finished off in the most appropriate and comfortable style, containing large and spacious halls, stairways, dining-rooms, pantries, bath-rooms, etc., with outhouses, kitchens, servants' rooms, stables, ice-house, cisterns, wells, etc.; also, excellent vegetable and flower gardens, large front lawn, etc. The premises are located very near the street railways, in an excellent neighborhood, possessing all the advantages of a delightful suburban residence, and all the conveniences of the city.

The incumbrances or claims heretofore existing as to the title to this property having been recently compromised and settled, the owners are now prepared to make a clear and indisputable title to the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing this property are especially invited to examine the premises before the day of sale. The same will be shown throughout, at any time, upon application at our office, or upon the premises.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest.

MONSARRAT, LANIER & CO.,
ja10 Real Estate Brokers.

United States Marshal's Sale
—OF—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
At Auction,
NO. 328 FRONT STREET,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1869.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the United States District Court, Western District of Tennessee, in the case of W. A. McSherry & Co. vs J. Dessaur, in bankruptcy, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS now in the store of said J. Dessauer, No. 328 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Liquors, etc. Sale to commence on

Monday, January 18, 1869,

At 10 o'clock a.m., to be continued at the same hour daily (Sundays excepted) until the entire stock is sold. This sale will afford to retail dealers a good opportunity to purchase supplies from a large and well selected stock at their own price. The goods will be delivered at the store and must be paid for before they are removed. Sale positive and without reserve.

ja9 J. M. TOMENY, U. S. Marshal.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
39 1-2 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
nov24

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee ... Mrs. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer ... C. D. STEINKUHL
Stage Manager ... ROBERT McWADE

COME.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE BEAUTIFUL LOTTA IN TWO PLAYS.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1869, will be produced PET OF THE PETTICOATS; Paul, the Pet, (with songs) LOTTA. To conclude with FAMILY JARS; Lilly Larrigan, (with songs, dances and banjo) LOTTA.

LOTTA in two plays to-morrow night.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

SPALDING & BIDWELL, Managers.

Monday and Tuesday, January 11 and 12

Two Last Performances of

UNDINE,

WITH all the DRAMATIC, MUSICAL, Terpsichorean and Scenic effect, as in New Orleans, where it had a run of several weeks of unprecedented success.

M'lle TURNOUR, the Queen of the Air, and the famous Gymnasts, the MIACO BROTHERS, will appear every evening.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Overture at 7½ o'clock.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Box Office open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., when seats can be secured.

Matinee for ladies and children, Saturday, commencing at two o'clock. Admission, 50c; children, 25c.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
—AT—
MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,
Corner Union and Second Sts.,
Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 13 and 14

WEDNESDAY one Levee at 7½ p.m.; Thursday, three Levees at 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

The Greatest Wonders of the Age!

Four beautifully and symmetrically formed Ladies and Gentlemen in miniature! The original and renowned

Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife,
Commodore Nutt, and
Miss Minnie Warren.

They appear in Songs, Dances, Comic Delineations, Amusing Tricks, Burlesques and Comedies, in Characteristic Costumes.

Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion, of the Evening Performance.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten years of age, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cts; Children under ten years, 25 cents.

ja12 NED DAVIS, Agent.

VARIETIES THEATER
Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHARLES H. H. BROOM ... Proprietor
J. S. BERRY ... Stage Manager

Admission Only 25 Cents.

THE above place of amusement is open nightly with the Best Lady Vocalists, handsomest Lady Danseuses, funniest Negro Delineators, and the most Talented Actors and Actresses in the Variety Profession. Strangers coming to this city should not fail to visit the Varieties, where they can pass a pleasant evening at a small expense.

Private Boxes, $5. sep23

GAYETIES THEATER.
No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. ETLY ... Lessee and Manager
OSCAR WILLIS ... Stage Manager

The only legitimate Variety Theater in the city. We engage only First-class Talent, and are not on the cheap order.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely. ja1

A Rare Chance.

TO obtain on VERY EASY TERMS one or several nice Suburban Residences, by renting, buying, or by exchanging a country farm—IMPROVED. Call and see, or address with particulars, DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
dec29 20 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.
MARY E. FORSYTH ... Crane, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 10 a.m.
ja12 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

For Columbus, Cairo and Evansville.
Regular Memphis and Evansville Packet.
COOSA ... Brown, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 5 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
ja12 306 Front street.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.
LOUISVILLE ... Lusk, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja12 7½ Madison street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
MINNEOLA ... Miller, master
This fine passenger packet leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja12 7½ Madison street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Merchants' and Planters' Line Independent Packet.
For Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta and Jacksonport.
DES ARC ... John D. Elliott, master
This splendid passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja12 No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Packet.
For Helena, Friar's Point, and all Way Landings.
NATOMA ... Lee, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja12 No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Pine Bluff.
GUIDON ... Rice, master
This fine steamer will leave WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
ja12 290 Front street.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
U. S. Mail.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Dardanelle, Van Buren, Fort Smith, and all Landings on the Arkansas River.
W. A. CALDWELL ... Haines, master
This elegant steamer will leave THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja12 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR OSCEOLA.

Regular Memphis and Osceola Packet.
For Osceola and Hale's Point.
MYRTLE ... Hardwick, master
This light-draught steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 5 p.m.
MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents,
ja12 272 Front street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
MOLLIE ABLE ... Able, master
This superb steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 10 a.m.
ja12 JOHN K. MOODY & CO., Agents.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
BISMARCK ... Entriken, master
This splendid steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 5 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agents,
ja12 306 Front street.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
MOLLIE ABLE ... Able, master
This magnificent steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 10 a.m.
MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents,
ja12 270 Front street.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday Packet for Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.

STEAMER LINTON,
JIM SHELL, Captain; LESLIE WARE, Clerk.

THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY at 5 p.m. Returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY at 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to VINSON & DONAHUE,
ja3 254 Front street, up stairs.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every Tuesday thereafter.

For freight and passage apply on board or to LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 7½ Madison street.

OLD RELIABLE
MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER
U. S. MAIL
PACKET COMPANY
Semi-Weekly Line.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamers

Liberty No. 2 and Mayflower

WILL form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at eight a.m., and Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.

The LIBERTY NO. 2 and MAYFLOWER will make close connection at the mouth of White river with the steamer GUIDON for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Blue, $12. Freight 50c. per 100 lbs.

The steamers ECONOMIST and HAMILTON will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. less by this route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
oct29

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets.

MAGENTA.
J. FRANK HICKS ... Captain
JOHN SULLIVAN ... Clerk.

MISSISSIPPI,
NAT. S. GREEN ... Captain
S. COOK CREIGHTON ... Clerk

ONE of these fine packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every WEDNESDAY, commencing on September 16, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid passenger packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents, 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
nov1

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

THE elegant Passenger Packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the Line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at five o'clock p.m., and returning, leave Little Rock Mondays and Fridays at ten o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN,
REESE PRITCHARD ... Master

W. A. CALDWELL,
R. S. HAINES ... Master

OZARK.
H. BLASDEL ... Master

Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets to FORT SMITH. Close connections both ways.

AMERICAN ... John W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN ... James Bowlin, master
FORT SMITH ... Jos. Bennett, master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis.) Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
dec25 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING TO LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 British steamship OLINDA, Captain Lang, will leave New Orleans for the above port at an early date, of which notice will be given. For freight or passage apply to

J. R. ASHBRIDGE & DECAN,
31 Carondolet street, New Orleans.
Or to EDWARD WARBURG,
dec31 Over First National Bank, Memphis.

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally that

AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 4

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
ja12 242 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERGH, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,000,000 00

Income for 1867, $809,970. Losses Paid, [illegible]

Dividend paid to Policy Holders, $197,000; Amount Insured, [illegible]

All Policies Non-forfeiting. Dividends Paid Annually in Cash. No restriction as to travel.

NEW FEATURE—Policies issued by this Company are registered at Albany, and secured by a special deposit, giving to each policy holder the guarantee of the State of New York.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Newton Ford & Co.; Stanley, King & Smith; Terry & Mitchell; William H. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank; John Donovan, President Citizens' Union Bank; Samuel P. Walker; A. E. Frankland, John H. Bowen, Rev. Richard Hines, G. H. Judah, Honorable Thomas R. Smith, Marland L. Perkins, R. L. McGee, P. H. Davis, Levi Joy.

AGENTS WANTED—Enterprising men of good character can secure Agencies in this district by applying promptly for same at the office, No. 1 Madison street, Memphis.

Southwestern Branch Office, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS
In Memphis.

P. STRANGE, JOHN H. TAYLOR.

STRANGE & TAYLOR,
—WITH—
WALKER BROS. & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Plantation and Family Supplies Generally,
229 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.

OUR Stock, the largest in the city, should be inspected by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

Winter Dress Goods
AT ACTUAL COST.

WALKER BROS. & CO.
ja1

FOR RENT.

For Rent—For 1869
A GOOD HOME
—AND—
75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc., and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Second streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja9

DRY GOODS, &C.

A WEEK OF BARGAINS!!

MENKEN BROTHERS

Offer for One Week, to Close their Winter Stock,

All Wool Flannels, at 25c.
All Wool Flannels, at 25c.
All Wool Flannels, at 25c.
10-4 French Blankets per pair, $3.50
10-4 French Blankets per pair, $3.50
10-4 French Blankets per pair, [illegible]

Scotch Plaid Dress Goods
At Less than Cost.

A Handsome Lot of Plaids [illegible]

OUR STOCK OF
FURS,
Imported too late for the season, at Half Price.

MENKEN BROTHERS.
ja9

J. W. DICKSON,
(Late with MENKEN BROS.)
—NOW WITH—
HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
332 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Our Wholesale Department is Complete.
ja9

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,
(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.
Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of
Coal and Aurora Oils
At Wholesale and Retail.
Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.
336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Patrick.
ja23 G. W. SCOTT.

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:05 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Brownsville Accom'dat'n	9:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express	2:45 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	6:25 a.m.	3:15 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at	7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at	1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	134@134½	135@136
Silver	125@128	130

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	⅛@⅜ dis.	par@¼ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	¼ dis.	par@¼ prem
" Nashville	¼@1 dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Exchange on England, Ireland and Scotland, $6 80 ₽ £ sterling.
" France, Switzerland and Belgium, 5 francs for $1 37.
" Germany and Holland, $1 12 for 1 gold thaler; 70c for 1 guilder, silver; 58 for 1 guilder; $1 02 for 1 Prussian thaler.
" Sweden, 41 cents for riksdaler.
" Norway, $1 52 for 1 specie thaler.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107
5-20's of '62	111	5-20's of '67, new	107½
5-20's of '64	110½	5-20's of '68, new	107½
5-20's of '65	108	10-40's	105½

SCRIP.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	—@—	78@80
County scrip	70@72	75@78
Police scrip	94@—	96@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$40
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	66@
" " new	66@
" " coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	48@
" " " paving "	48@
" " " ind'd by M & C R Co	62@63
M. & L. R. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	51@52
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	51@52
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	44@45
Miss & Tenn Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	58@60
" " " 2d " "	31@33

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1868.

Aside from an excited movement in cotton, mercantile affairs have been devoid of features of more than passing interest since our last weekly review of the markets. In fact, one day's record, so far as prices and transactions are concerned, has almost answered for the next, excepting in the matter of provisions, which have maintained a steady, upward tendency in sympathy with Northern markets rather than from any thing like briskness in the home demand. The inflation of prices is such that jobbers and consumers feel constrained to move cautiously, and as a general thing, therefore, purchasers are strictly in keeping with actual requirements. It is hoped this will continue to be a distinguishing feature of the provision trade while the prices remain at any thing like the present standard, as serving to keep down excitement and speculation; the result of which would be still greater inflation. The policy of planters is to buy not exceeding a month's supply at a time. Packers and speculators are figuring on a largely increased demand from the South this season, and prices will be more or less regulated by the course of the trade in Southern markets. Considering that the season opened with exhausted stocks and is drawing to a close with a prospective shortage of 300,000 to 500,000 hogs in the crop, it is expected that prices should rule high just at this time, but in reviewing the past we find that high prices of pork products at this stage of the season have invariably been followed by a material break-down from heavy ice-packing operations in the spring and summer. With abundance of cheap corn throughout the country, it is reasonable to expect that in this respect history will be repeated to a greater extent than ever. Cheap corn and dear pork do not shime well together, even at this time of the season. We trace the present high prices of provisions to scarcity of old corn at the beginning of the season and to the late ripening of the new crop in the West. Our Northern exchanges, while making much ado about short hog crop, tell us in the same breath that farmers are feeding liberally with the view of high-priced pork in place of cheap corn. Orders for flour have continued to be chiefly for the lower grades, of which we still note a scarcity and firm prices. In family brands there is no movement of consequence and no change of prices. In the feed market there has been only the usual city trade, with the exception of moderate orders for corn from distillers at interior points and a few calls for hay. Sugar is in light supply and is stiff at an advance. Advices from Louisiana agree that the crop prospect has been reduced 15,000 hogsheads by adverse weather in December. The live stock market continues poorly supplied with hogs and good beef cattle. Potatoes have been dull but at the close are in good shipping demand and higher. The boot and shoe trade is quiet without change of prices, though stocks are somewhat deplete, and at present rate of labor and the raw material, cannot well be replaced at present figures, as a consequence of which an advance may be looked for at an early day. Dry goods dealers have had comparatively few country orders, but report an active city trade in staple goods, in view of the upward movement in cotton, which has deepened the impression that quotations will range high with the opening of spring business. It is now about the time when merchants are in the habit of closing up the affairs of the fall and winter, taking stock, preparing for the spring, etc., but few have found it convenient to carry out the usual programme this season. Our merchants have complete and tempting stocks on hand, which, purchased previous to the late advance, can be offered to buyers at lower prices than any market in the West or South. One house received over $200,000 worth of prints and sheetings within the past few days and reports considerable more goods on the way. Of dry goods in New York the *Economist* of the 2d instant says: "Cotton goods are without material change, but if anything are rather firmer. Gardner, Brewer & Co. have advanced all their Langdon goods, both brown and bleached, half a cent as follows: Langdon fine brown shirtings 36 inch now bring 14c; do. bleached 34 inch do. 14c; do. 40 inches sheetings 15c; do. 36 inch bleached do. 15c; do 44 inch brown do. 17c; do 42 inch bleached 17c; do. 48 inch brown 18½c; do. 46 inch bleached 18½c. The Stark mills heavy brown sheetings now bring 15½c; do. Ozark 15c; do. A brown drilling 30 inch 16c; do. Ozark 15½c; Stark H drills 14½c; do. A bleached 28 inch 16c; do. H do. 14½c." In reference to flour, wheat and corn at St. Louis the *Journal of Commerce* says business has been restricted on account of the settling up of last year's affairs, etc., and adds:

"In flour there has been, however, a decidedly better feeling manifested, owing to the opening of navigation and the low rates of freight. Shippers and buyers will doubtless improve the present opportune moment, as there will be, without doubt, sharp spells of weather to be passed through before the permanency to the boating interest can be assured. The stock of flour on hand at the close of the year is estimated as follows: Spring wheat flour—fine, 242 bbls; super 315 bbls; extra 668 bbls; double extra, 1,815 bbls; treble extra, 9,429 bbls; total, 12,469 bbls. Fall wheat flour—fine, 367 bbls; super, 2,666 bbls; extra, 2,053 bbls; double extra, 7,882 bbls; treble extra, 26,249 bbls; total, 39,217 bbls. The demand for wheat has not been active, owing, in part, to light receipts, and in part to the fact that some of our principal mills have suspended operations. To-day, however, spring and low grades of fall were in fair demand, while medium and choice fall were dull and weak. Stocks on hand on the 1st were 76,849 bushels. Corn has been dull and weak, but prices remain without great change. The depression that exists in this article must continue until arrangements are made to ship cheaply to Europe and the Atlantic cities, as the prospect of any considerable Southern demand is slight."

In financial circles we find that cotton bills, which have been pressing on the market for the week, are offered very lightly at the close, the scarcity and high prices of cotton checking operations, and money is in fair supply and easy for legitimate purposs. The leading banks are well supplied with exchange, but the fact that one of them sold $20,000 to a neighbor this morning would indicate something like a scarcity in some quarter. The counter demand has been very fair, with bankers checking on New York at ⅛ off to par. The discount rate is ½ per cent. in most transactions. New Orleans exchange is scarce with all the banks, though one took $10,000 in fifteen and thirty day bills this morning, at a basis of ¼ per cent. off on sight, and was checking at sight at ¼ premium. Bank checks on St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville are par. There has been some demand for money for speculation in cotton from outside parties, to which bankers have generally responded unfavorably.

Gold has been offered lightly for some days, and at the close the supply is generally unequal to the demand. Dealers buy at 134½@135 and sell at 135½@136. It opened at 135¾ in New York, with more sellers than buyers, and carrying at 6 per cent., but was firm at 135¾ at noon, with 7 per cent. the carrying rate, and closed at 135¼.

Scrip was generally lower. One of the banks bought several hundred dollars county at 72¼, but a neighboring dealer was bidding 73, and had paid 74 in at least one transaction, besides having sold $2,000 to a speculator at 75. City scrip was in demand at 75, with none on the market. Holders ask 77@78, but we heard of one party disposed to realize at 76. Police scrip continues steady at 94@95 buying, and 96@97 selling.

City bonds are in demand at 48½@49 with few sellers. A dispatch from New York gives 49¾ as the price which they will bring in that market. The payment of the January interest has had a good effect abroad and the political complexion of the new Board of Aldermen is not likely to depress the value of bonds at home. There was a transaction in street railroad stocks to-day on private terms.

The New York money market is reported easy to-day at 7 per cent. with stocks and Governments active and gold steady. Sterling exchange was steady at 109¼ for sixty day bills. Sales of Tennessee bonds at 68¼@68¾ for new are reported. Latest quotations are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	68¼@68¾
Tennessee bonds, new	68½@68¾
Bonds of 1881	111⅞
5-20s of '62	112⅜
5-20s of '64	108⅜
5-20s of '65	109⅜
5-20s, new, of '65	108⅜
5-20s, new, of '67	108⅜
5-20s, new, of '68	108⅜
10-40 bonds	106⅜
Pacific 6s	100¾
Wells & Fargo Express	25
American Express	38
Adams Express	48¾
United States Express	41
Merchants' Union Express	12½
Quicksilver	22½
Canton	54⅝
Pacific Mail	122⅜
Western Union Telegraph	33⅜
New York Central	155½
Erie	38⅝
Hudson	128
Reading	96⅝
Chicago and Alton	148
Chicago and Alton preferred	148
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	61⅝
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	83
St. Paul	71
St. Paul preferred	80½
Fort Wayne	119
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾
Michican Central	125
Michigan Southern	90⅝
Illinois Central	141½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅝
Cleland and Toledo	103⅜
Rock Island	125⅛
Chicago and N. W	81¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	85½

It seems there is some apprehension in the interior that the United States revenue tax on cotton is to go into effect again, or, in other words, that it was raised only from the crops of 1868. We have received the following communication on the subject:

BATESVILLE, MISS., Dec. 31, 1868.

COMMERCIAL EDITOR AVALANCHE: At the request of several planters of this section I write to you for information relative to United States revenue tax on cotton. The prevailing impression here is that the tax was only raised for this year, (1868), and unless Congress takes further action in the premises the former tax law will be in force next year. Is such the case? if so, what do you think will be done by Congress? If cotton is to be taxed as it was last year, one-half less land will be planted in cotton. It is greatly desired, and I think important, that the AVALANCHE should agitate the thing. * * *

The wording of the law removing the tax was peculiar, but was necessarily so in order that it might be the more explicit and decided as separating the crops of 1867 and 1868. We are certain that Congress did not design that the tax should again be in force, and there are certainly no indications in Washington or elsewhere that it will be. Our factors have no apprehensions on this point, and there is no reason that planters should feel any concern. The Government fully understands that it is the worst policy that could be adopted at this time, as in the agricultural products of the South is centered much of the National wealth, and the experience of the past has clearly demonstrated that our recuperative powers need the highest degree of encouragement. That there may be no mistake, however, a letter of inquiry on the subject has been addressed to the proper official at Washington, the result of which will be given to our readers in due time. In connection with this subject we would take occasion to remark to planters that, tax or no tax, the greater the amount of cotton raised this year the lower will be the value, and that it is hoped that present prices will not encourage them to run wild in its production as they did for the two or three years immediatly following the war, to the utter neglect of all the necessaries of life. Let them reflect on their present condition, their case and independence as compared with the preceding two or three years, and consider how it was brought about. It was the forced programme of 1868 that proved to be their salvation. Let it be repeated even on a more extended scale. Wheat and early fruits and vegetables brought them money and supplies in the dead of summer, when they were driven to the last extremity, and the corn raised represents so much money saved and kept in the South. The influence of high prices will be to stimulate the production of cotton in India, Egypt, Brazil, etc., as well as in the United States, in which event there is reason to fear ruinously low prices for the next crops with a return to extreme poverty and bankruptcy, unless our planters shall have taken the precaution of making as much as possible of bacon and fully supplied themselves with all the above commodities by their own labor. In view of these facts, then, it is hoped, that for their own good individually and for the good of the South generally, they will not ignore all these essential elements of comfort and prosperity. If cotton would always bring 25@30c per pound they could well afford to dispense with the production of everything else, but the chances are that it will not bring more than half this price and should such prove to be the case it would be ruinous to buy corn from the North at $1 00@1 50 per bushel, and other commodities in proportion as in times past. Again, then we say let the programme of 1868 be repeated. Raise plenty of corn, wheat, vegetables, etc., with all the cotton you can, and in another year the South can, without any trouble whatever, return to a gold and silver basis, regardless of the North or of Congressional schemes for a resumption of specie payments.

The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending December 29 and since January 1:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
For the week	$2,874,002	$2,154,442	$3,023,509
Previously reported	165,815,620	165,585,176	163,460,442
Since January 1	$168,689,622	$166,049,618	$166,483,951
Price of gold	145	133	134

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending January 1:

For the week.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods	$1,690,285	$753,265	$1,054,593
General merchandise	2,449,789	2,342,377	2,130,366
Total for the week	$4,140,074	$3,095,642	$3,184,959

Included in the preceding statement are the following dry goods imports for the same periods:

For the week	1867.	1868.	1869.
Ent'd at the port	$1,690,285	$753,265	$1,054,593
Thrown on market	991,208	555,524	800,519

It would seem that the short time so long threatened by the Cotton Spinners Association of Great Britain is after all but a great bugaboo, if we may judge from the course of the Liverpool market for the past few weeks. That some spinners have resorted to short time is undoubted, but that such a movement is general we have no evidence. A meeting of the Cotton Spinners Association was to have been held in Manchester on December 22, to consider this short-time question. It would seem from recent accounts by telegraph that if such a meeting was held nothing came of it to seriously damage our cotton interests. Sales of cotton to the trade for the past five weeks do not indicate anything of the kind, nor has the course of prices. The sales were as follows:

	bales.
Week ending December 11	48,000
" " " 18	48,000
" " " 24	54,000
" " " 31	50,000
" " January 7	49,000

This does not look much like short time, an increase of 5,000 bales on the eve of the holidays, and yet if we are to credit some Manchester circulars, short time, which must be general to be effective, is essential to save some factors from absolute ruin. For instance the circular of John Munn & Co., dated December 18th, says:

There can be no profitable business with cotton at its present price, and with so heavy a production of cloth and yarn. An excessive consumption of cotton keeps up its value, and an excessive turn off of cloth and yarn depresses their worth. In fact, the cotton trade is crushed. Years of continuous losses have so wasted its strength that it has hardly power to raise itself from the dust in self-protection. No year has done its work more destructively that the one now drawing to a close. There has been no breathing-time, no resting-place on which to recruit strength a little. It has been one dead pull of uninterrupted loss. None have escaped, and to such a pass have many respectable people been brought that they have crossed the line up to which they were losing their own property and are now jeopardizing that of others, who thereby are so entangled, the helpers with the helped, that both are joining hands in trouble. If it be asked whether there is no help (and the question is asked hourly), a ready answer in the affirmative issues from a thousand lips as from one voice. The remedy is in "short time," and by many it has been adopted, but the bulk keep hoping on and losing their money. The fruitful source of all these difficulties is laid at the door of an insufficient supply of cotton. This is nearly the truh, but not quite the truth. The evil lies more in the mismanagement of the supply than in its deficiency. There is a purpose for which the quantity of cotton is sufficient, but there is also a purpose for which it is altogether inadequate. It is sufficient to meet a hand-to-mouth demand equal to the requirements of the trade all the year round. This is clear. For if we take the quantity now on hand and at sea, including the extra stock held by consumers as compared with that of last year at the same time, there is at least as much cotton now as then, which proves the intermediate supply to have been on a par with the necessities of the actual consumption. Last year, while consumers followed the golden rule of buying cotton only when they wanted it, all went on well, and the system was faithful in yielding the advantages it had promised. Cotton was available at a moderate price, and left to the spinner a margin of profit. On the other hand, there is a purpose for which the supply is wholly inadequate. It will not admit of the trade having three, six, or twelve months' consumption beforehand. But this they began to do early in the year, and then was laid the foundation of this year's unequalled suffering. Everyone tried to gain a march upon his neighbor, and every purchase reduced the stock in Liverpool. This became the reason why more and more random purchases were made, until the whole scene was one of gambling confusion. This was a grand time for that band in Liverpool known by a name which we forbear to mention. (The brokers, uncharitably called the Forty Thieves.—Ed. *P. C.*) They fed in clover. In the meantime the trade deluded themselves with the belief that buyers in this market would follow and supply the world with goods made from dear cotton. They did not do so. Then succeeded those accumulations of stocks by which fortunes have been lost. And at present the markets of the world are glutted, not by merchants, but by manufacturers, who have been shipping goods to places where they were not required, for temporary relief. The reckoning day is unavoidable. In this perplexing hour the Cotton Spinners' Association are stepping out to do what they can, and the circular they have issued is justly entitled to a candid and open response, in one way or another, from every one to whom it has been addressed."

It is evident that no part of the country to-day offers a richer field for the enterprising man of capital or manufacturer than the cotton States. The fact is plain, and presents itself with force to every plain observer and thinker. No better evidence can be presented than the report of the President of the Augusta (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, important extracts from which recently appeared in the AVALANCHE. In a recent speech at Charleston, S. C., Senator Sprague pronounced this Augusta factory the best establishment of the kind in America and its products equal to any of their kind offered in Northern markets. This is a high encomium to the Georgia factory, considering its source, but not so high as that which he pays to the South as the point for manufacturing cotton goods, as during his recent visit to the South he not only made a large investment in a manufacturing site, but as well in a large body of its fertile soil, for agricultural purposes. He is one of the largest New England spinners, and can readily appreciate the advantages offered in the Southern States. Notwithstanding the unusual depression in the New England cotton manufacturing interests during the past year, arising from the cheapening of the products which grew out of the great and sudden decline of cotton early in the season, we find, from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, that the average of the dividends declared for 1868 was sixteen per cent. on their capital in the following mills:

	CAPITAL.
Androscoggin	$1,000,000
Appleton	600,000
Atlantic	1,500,000
Bates	1,000,000
Chicopee	420,000
Cocheco	2,000, sh
Continental Mills	960,000
Contoocook	149,000
Douglas Axe	400,000
Everett Mills	800,000
Franklin	1,000,000
Great Falls	1,500,000
Hamilton Cotton	1,200,000
Hill Mill	700,000
Jackson Company	600,000
Lancaster Mill (par 400)	800,000
Langdon Mills	225,000
Lowell Bleachery	300,000
Manchester Print Works	1,800,000
Massachusetts Mills	1,800,000
Middlesex Mill	750,000
Nashua	1,200,000
Naumkeag	1,000,000
Newmarket (par 700)	420,000
Pacific	2,500,000
Salisbury	1,000,000
Salmon Falls (par 300)	600,000
Stark Mills	1,250,000
Washington Mills	1,650,000

Here is an exhibit which should nerve the people of the South to use every effort to make the most of the advantages they possess and which are attracting the attention of capitalists and men of enterprise in other sections. We are glad to welcome these men among us, but it would afford us greater pleasure if our own people would awaken more to their interests and realize some of the benefits. In all the elements of real wealth and prosperity the South is to-day without a rival. Several cotton mills in the South have made a great deal of money since the war, and there is no reason why all and more should not, if properly managed. We have every advantage of climate, soil, cheap provisions and cheap labor to manufacture the heavier kind of cotton goods, at less cost than done at the North. There is considerable activity among the people of Middle and East Tennessee in view of these facts and the interest int his branch of business is daily growing in extent and intensity. We would like to see some of this spirit manifested about Memphis. Our city presents an immense advantage of being a first-class cotton market, and in having cotton on the spot. The saving in the items of transportation, commission, insurance, etc., would be considerable, and in itself would enable manufacturers to compete very sharply with the East. The smallest amount of dividends paid by any one of the above named New England mills is five per cent, and the highest (the "Cocheco"), eighty per cent.; the "Chicopee," forty-five per cent.; and others varying from twenty-five per cent. down to as low as five for four of them. From this exhibit it would seem that manufacturing stocks as a whole pay well. From the same source we learn that the mills at Lewiston, and possibly one or two others, have disappointed the hopes and expectations of stockholders, but the year has been a more profitable one than had been looked for at its commencement. The Newmarket Manufacturing Company, with 600 shares at $700 each, has voted to make a dividend of capital stock of $200 per share (in addition to ten per cent. cash), reducing the par to $500, and then issue 600 new shares at $500, making a total of 1,200 shares to $500 000 or $600,000 capital. The dividend of capital will be credited as an assessment on the new stock, leaving $300 per share to be paid sometime about July next, and the new stock will not draw a dividend before January, 1870. The Naumkeag Steam cotton mills at Salem has divided twenty-five per cent. for the year, two of ten per cent. and five extra in October. The new mill of this company will be completed early in February next, and the affairs of the corporation are in a flourishing and most satisfactory condition. The capital will be $1,500,000, instead of $1,200,000, after January 1st, the last payment of forty per cent. on the new stock being then due.

Cotton Market.

Our cotton market has been advancing throughout the week with considerable excitement at times and closes quiet but very firm with prices 2 to 2½c better than those current at the date of our last weekly review. New York advanced to 27½c on Tuesday, fell back to 27c on Wednesday, advanced to 28 on Friday and on Saturday opened active at 29c, but fell to 28½ during the day and closed this evening strong at 28¾, with sales at 27 to 27½c for February and January delivery. Liverpool advanced to 11¼d on Tuesday but on Thursday had declined to 11d, since which time it has been on the upward tendency, this evening closing active at 11¼d for uplands on the spot and 11½d to arrive, a feature noticeable this time last year when cotton was on the advance. Doubtless our English friends are awaking to the fact that the 20c theory has exploded and that cotton is cotton. In our market 26½c was realized on Tuesday, when sales and re-sales were fully 3,000 bales, speculative demand having been equal to that on orders, but following this, owing to depression in New York and Liverpool, there was a lull until Friday, when those markets having recovered, the inquiry was again brisk, and sales were made at 27@27½c for middling. The advance to 29c in New York on Saturday caused most large lists to be withdrawn in anticipation of an advance, and for the amount of cotton offering there was such brisk competition that prices ran up to 28@28¼c for middling, and closed firm notwithstanding a falling off of ½c in New York. Sales were about 600 bales. A number of tables were uncovered this morning in anticipation of a brisk market, but it was found that buyers were not disposed to take hold, whereupon many were again withdrawn and the market closed quiet with rather an easier feeling in spots. Sales made during the day were chiefly at 25¼c for ordinary, 27c to 27½c for low middling and 28c for middling, and probably did not exceed 500 bales. One or two parties realized 28¼c on bright middling approaching strict middling, which, as well as good middling, is scarce, and brought 29 to 30c on Saturday. Speculative inquiry has been sharp. We quote:

Ordinary	25	@ 25¼
Good ordinary	26	@ 26½
Low middling	27	@ 27½
Middling	28	@ 28½
Strict middling	—	@ —
Good middling	—	@ —

Some authorities considered inside quotations full prices, but the outside were actually realized.

Shippers and planters will note that for several days our market has been 1@1½c higher than New Orleans. We note further receipts of cotton from Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, shippers there considering this by far the best market in every respect. Receipts from points on Mississippi Central railroad are also increasing.

No shipments South to-day, and only 81 bales for the week.

Receipts yesterday and to-day 1,502 bales against 568 bales for last Sunday and Monday.

Receipts from September 1st to date 141,123 bales against 134,400 bales same time last year.

Receipts for the week 6,531 bales against 8,669 bales for the week ending January 11, 1868, when the stock was 10,560 bales, and the price of middling 14 to 14¼c.

Among the cotton and commission houses of Memphis that we can recommend to planters and shippers as reliable and responsible in every particular is that of John McLennan & Co., No. 280 Front street. Cotton consigned to them will be disposed of to the very best advantage, and consigners will receive prompt, fair and in every way satisfactory returns. The extensive relations held by this firm with planters and shippers in this and adjoining States is the highest evidence of the favor and esteem with which it is regarded. The members are old and experienced operators in cotton, and first-class business men generally. Besides giving close personal attention to the sale, weighing and delivery of cotton, they give also attention to the execution of orders for supplies, etc., from the country, and always find the lowest market prices.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 11, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received this week	6,531	
Received previously	134,592	—141,123
		141,170
Exported this week	10,274	
Exported previously	123,227	—133,501
On hand and in transitu		7,669

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 11—10:30 a.m.—Low middling, 28c; middling, 28½c. Market steady but hardly opened.

12:10 p.m.—Cotton unchanged in prices with a quiet market; holders are firm, but there is little disposition on the part of buyers.

4:30 p.m.—Uplands—Ordinary, 26½; good ordinary, 27½; low middling, 28¼; middling, 28¾; good middling, 29¼. Market closed steady; sales to spinners, 1,404; sales for speculation, 1,825 bales; in transit, 1,877; to arrive, 718 bales; contracts made for 200 bales middling, deliverable January, at 27½; 100 bales do., deliverable February at 27¼; 100 bales do., deliverable February at 27; 700 bales do. private terms.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, January 11—4:30 p.m.—5-20's, 75¼; Erie, 26¼; consols, 92¼; Illinois Central, 96; bonds in Frankfort, 79¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 11—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opened firmer with an advancing tendency; middling uplands, 11½d to 11¼d; Orleans, 11¾d to 11½d. Estimated sales for the day, 15,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—The cotton market closed active at 11¼d for middling uplands, on the spot, and 11½d to arrive. Sales were 15,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—A firm huckster trade doing at $5 50@6 for russets; $7 for Roman beauties; and $8 for bellefiowers ₽ bbl., in store.

BUTTER—The market has continued to be excessively supplied in the face of a very poor demand, and closed dull and nominal. We quote prime to choice Western tub and roll, 35@38c; Goshen, 48@50c; common tub, 28@32c.

BACON—Very little in market, and no demand. We note a sale of 5 tierces new sugar cured hams at 18½c; clear sides, 18½@19c; shoulders, 14@14½c; old hams neglected and nominal; new sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, 18½@19c.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30@32c ₽ lb, with very meagre receipts.

BRAN—A fair local demand and market steady at $25@26 ₽ ton for prime, in shipping order.

BAGGING—Very little called for, and sales by the piece light at 20½@22½c for heavy, and 15@17c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominally 23@24c.

BALE TWINE—Nominally 19@20c ₽ lb.

BEANS—Navy in moderate request and selling at $3 25@3 50 ₽ bushel, in shipping order; inferior, $2 50@3.

COFFEE—Market quiet and unchanged with 20@25c the ruling prices for ordinary to choice; Rio and Java, 35@40c, in a jobbing way from store.

CORN—In good demand for local and shipping purposes at 65c for shelled in shipping order, with moderate receipts, and holders asking 67@68c on arrival, and 70c in store. Sales to-day were 200 sacks yellow and 100 sacks white on levee at 65c, 50 white at 67½c, and 300 sacks white in store at 68c. Store retail price, 75c per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Market has improved a little during the week and is gradually firmer, $4 75@4 per barrel for choice white in store, with but a light demand. Sales have been made on levee at $3 65 per barrel.

CHEESE—Market fairly supplied and easy at 19c for Western Reserve, 19½c for Enlish dairy and 20c for factory, choice selections in store.

CANDLES—Dull at 17@18c for star 12 oz. in boxes, halves and quarters.

CEMENT—Dull at $3 75 per barrel for Louisville in store, in a small way.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull at 8@9c for apples, and 10@11c for peaches per lb.

EGGS—There has been no demand and the market has steadily declined, closing with sales slow at 28@30c per dozen by the package, and forced operations at 26c.

FLOUR—Receipts of low grades have been rather better, but still barely equal to the demand, and prices are firm at $6@6 50 for superfine and $7@7 50 per bbl; family brands move slowly at $10@12 per bbl.

FURS AND SKINS—All kinds are in demand at the following prices: Wild cat, 30c; musk rat, 12@15c; gray fox, 30c; red fox, 50@75c; opossum, 9@10c; coon, 25@33c; open mink, $1 50@2; cased mink, $2 50@3 50; beaver, $2@3; cased otter, $3@4; open otter, $2@3; deer skins, 25@30c; blk skunk, 30c; striped, 15c.

GUNNIESS—Quiet at 15 to 18c for old and 21 to 23c for new.

GRITS—Quiet at $7 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 50 to 7 per bbl.

HARDWARE—Nails, rates $5 to 5 15; iron, 5½c per lb; hollowware castings, 6c per lb; Axes, common, $12 per doz; best brands, $15 per doz; horse shoes, per keg, $8; mule shoes per keg, $10; Manilla rope, 25 to 26c; cotton rope, 40 to 45c; meal seives, $2 50 per doz; grind stones, 2½c per lb.

HAY—A fair local demand for several days back, with light receipts and market closing with an advance. A flat was closed out Saturday at $24 per ton for prime, and there was a sale of 50 or 60 bales choice on levee to-day at $25 per ton.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.

IRON TIES—Quiet at $7@7 50 per 100 lb by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10@11 per lb.

LIVE STOCK—Hogs scarce and in demand at 9@10c gross. Choice Western beeves scarce and in demand at 7@8c gross; No. 2 brisk at 6c gross; inferior dull at 3@5c gross; Texas dull at 2@4c gross. Sheep scarce with choice at $6 per head and inferior ranging from $2@5.

LARD—On Wednesday there was a sale of 300 kegs from flatboat at 18¼c, since which time the market has steadily advanced closing with a light supply and steady at 20c for tierce and 21 for keg, in store, with the demand good at 1c lower.

LIME—Quiet, Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25.

METALS—Pig lead, 11c; bar do. 11½c. Block tin, in pigs, 40c; bar, 41c. Tin plate, I.C., 10x14, $14 50; I. C., 14x20, (roofing) $14; I. X., 10x14, $17; I. X., 14x20, $19. No. 27 boiled iron, 7c per lb; No. 27 charcoal, 9c; No. 26 galvanized, 20c; No. 27 do. 21c. Sheet zinc, 16c.

MACKEREL—Quiet. No. 1 per bbl, $21; per hf. bbl, $11@11 50; kit, $2 70@2 90; No 2 per bbl, $17 50@18; hf bbl, $9 50@10; kit, $2 40@2 50; No. 3 per bbl, $15@16; per hf bbl, $8 50; kit, $2@2 10.

MOLASSES—Market has advanced 5@10c during the week, and closes firm at 75@85c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5, rates in store, with a round lot offered at $4 90.

ONIONS—Market scant with a light demand, and steady at $6@6 50 ₽ bbl. for prime to choice.

OATS—There has been only a light city trade except for black seed oats, which have been in fair request and are scarce, selling at 75@80c ₽ bushel; other descriptions quiet at 65@70c ₽ bushel in store, in shipping order.

POULTRY—The market has been scant and is brisk for chickens at $5 50@6 and turkeys at $20@22, with ducks and geese quiet, the latter selling at $9 ₽ dozen.

PORK—The demand has been light from the interior, with mess pork neglected, but city merchants have made some inquiry in view of advancing prices. On Saturday there was a sale of 5,000 lbs hams, shoulders and rib sides at 13¾c round, loose. The most important sale of the week was 110,000 lbs loose at 15½c for clear sides, 14¾c clear rib, 14½c for rib sides and 11½c for shoulders, on Wednesday, since which time the market has advanced ¼@1c, closing with prices as follows: Clear sides, 16@16½c; clear rib sides, 15½@16c; rib sides, 15@15½c; hams, 16c; shoulders, 12@12½c. Mess pork is nominally $31@32 per bbl. in a small way. Dressed hogs have been scarce at 12@12½c, but in better supply at the close, with prices unchanged.

POTATOES—The market has been dull, but closes with a good shipping demand and an advance of 50c ₽ bbl realized, sales being 1,600 bbls, for New Orleans, at $3 for peachblows and $3 50 for pinkeyes. Until Saturday peachblows were selling at $2 50, and we learned of 300 sks on Friday at 75c ₽ bushel. Several flatboats have moved down the river. We quote prices at the close, $3 for peachblows and $4 for pinkeyes ₽ bbl.

PEANUTS—We note a sale of a crop of 4,000 bushels, delivered in shipping order, at $1 ₽ bushel; taken for shipment to Chicago.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 7@8c for hand made.

RICE—Quiet at 8¼@9½c ₽ lb in barrels, for Louisiana.

RAGS—In demand at 2¼@3c for mixed cotton, and 1½c for woolen, ₽ lb.

SUGAR—Market only moderately supplied and firmer for Louisiana, with refined sugars nominal. We quote fair Louisiana, 11@12; fully fair, 13@13½; prime to choice, 13¾@14¼; yellow clarified, 14½@15; white clarified, 15½; crushed, powered and granulated, 17@18c.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per barrel.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280lb barrels in store, $3 10@3 30; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 70c per gallon.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9c to 9½c per lb.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50 to $6 00 per dozen kegs.

VINEGAR—Quiet at $7 00 to $10 00 per barrel; wine vinegar, $14 00 per lb.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed. ja9

LEGAL.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

W. P. Mallen and the United States and others against the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and others.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Kentucky district at Paducah, dated at Paducah, 13th day of November, 1868, I will offer for sale, to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, at the court-house door in the city of Paducah,

On the 8th day of February, 1869,

It being the first day of the McCracken county Court, the following described property, to-wit: The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, lying between its respective termini, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular its franchises, railways, bridges, fences, warehouses, fixtures, privileges, right of way, real estate, engines, cars, machinery and all other property owned by said Company, except such part thereof as has been sold by the United States Internal Revenue Collector.

Terms of Sale—One fourth cash in hand, and the balance in two equal payments, one at six and twelve months, with bonds bearing interest from date, with good and approved security, payable to the undersigned as Marshal; a lien to be retained on the said property for the satisfaction of the deferred payments. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock m. of the above named day.

ja5 W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of Samuel Vance, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make prompt settlement, and those holding claims against said estate are required to present them in the manner and time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. An early presentation of all claims against said estate is desired.

EDW'D L. TOPP, Administrator, At Wright & McKissick's Office, Madison st. dec8

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT, dec11 Agents for the Manufacturers.

WEDDING WORK a specialty at No. 9 Jefferson street.

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.
POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.
WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.
ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any or all the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.

ja3 M. E. EDDINS.

FOR RENT.

For Rent--Store House.

NO 32 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall, Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs. HENRY G. SMITH.

January 8, 1869.

For Rent.

A DESIRABLE PLACE, five miles from Memphis, on the Pigeon Roost road, consisting of forty-four acres, about thirty acres open and in a fine state of cultivation; six acres in orchard, near two acres in garden, very rich hot beds, berries, etc.; dwelling house with ten rooms, and all necessary out-buildings. The place is well suited for a dairy, as there is plenty of cane in Nonconnah bottom, not more than one mile from the place.

Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to dec29 J. T. PROPHIT, 308 Front street.

FOR SALE.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESTON avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable brick house, No. 111, with lot fronting 50 feet on Jefferson street, and extending back 148½ feet to an alley, will be sold under a decree of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on THURSDAY, January 14, 1869, in front of the court-house door, in Memphis, by John L. Brown, Clerk of the Supreme Court. By agreement of parties the sale will be for $8,000 cash—sufficient to pay the debt, interest and cost for which the sale is made, and twelve months time will be given on the balance. Parties desiring to invest will please call at my office, and I will take pleasure in showing them the property.

THOS. WICKERSHAM, ja5 No. 9 Postoffice Building.

☞ Refer to advertisement in Evening Post, "Planters' Bank of Tennessee vs. E. O. Perrin et al."

Big Creek Land Within Ten Miles of Memphis.

90, 100, 150 and 200 acres out of 800 on the Mississippi River railroad, soon to be built, and near the prospective depot, for sale at a bargain, and immediately; also, 70 acres, mainly Cypress Timber, on Hatchie; also, STEAM MILL. Apply to my sons on premises, or to myself, this month, at Raleigh.

1,300 acres good Stock Ranche on the Lavaca, in Jackson county, Texas, and 600 acres on Trinity, Liberty county, Texas. Fine Plantation to sell or exchange for city property. Also, fine Water Power on Big Creek. All titles perfect. [ja8] S. S. REMBERT.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1868, on the premises, eight miles north of Shelby Depot, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at public outcry, for cash, the tract of land,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

Known as the Peter D. Wynne Tract. Title perfect. PETER D. WYNNE.

By J. R. FLIPPIN, Attorney in fact. dec9

Two Fine Thorough-bred Stallions

For Sale—Elgin and Pat Cleburn.

THE above stock can be seen at BRACKETT & CO.'S Livery Stable, on Second street, between Monroe and Union.

Pedigrees of each animal and the price can be seen as above.

ja8 PETER MITCHELL.

Rare Chance---For Sale or Lease.

A STOCK YARD, with all convenience. Lots roofed over. Scales, office, stables and water all arranged for doing a large business. Known as HORNBY'S STOCK YARD. For sale or lease cheap. dec20

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

GRADES have been established on the following streets, to-wit:
Lauderdale street from Union street to the bayou.
Jessamine street from Lauderdale to Orleans.
Orleans street from Beale to Vance.
Poplar street from Orleans to Brinkley avenue.
Profiles of the above streets have been filed in the Mayor's office, and all parties interested are notified to examine them and present any objections they may have thereto, to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen within thirty days from this date.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer. December 10, 1868. dec11

NOTICE.

ON and after this date we will not be responsible for any goods purchased out, except by order of either member of the firm.

A. SEESSEL & SON. Memphis, January 1, 1869. ja5

Notice.

OFFICE DESOTO INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., MEMPHIS, January 5, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors, held this day at the office of the Company, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared upon the Capital Stock of said Company.

ja6 J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

Notice to Property Owners.

ALL and every one desirous to have SLATE ROOFS put on and repaired, can have it promptly and satisfactorily done by leaving orders on my slate at JOHN REID'S Carpenter and Builder's shop, on Jefferson street, between Second and Third, in rear of 62.

ja1 W. N. MONTGOMERY.

LOTTERY.

GREAT LAND SALE,

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

SEVEN RICH AND HIGHLY IMPROVED Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

1st Prize	$150,000	5th Prize	$13,750
2d Prize	27,500	6th Prize	13,750
3d Prize	27,500	7th Prize	13,750
4th Prize	18,750		

280 Prizes in Town Lots, Valued at $120 Each.

140 Prizes in Town Lots, Valued at $100 Each.

84 Prizes in Town Lots, Valued at $80 Each.

Tickets, $5 00.

The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 14th day of January, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Governor John W. Stevenson, Honorables Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, President of Farmers' Bank; E. C. Dallam, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Kentucky; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of Fifteenth Judicial District; M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, President First National Bank; and others of Evansville, Indiana, and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

Tickets can be Purchased of

L. H. LYNN, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS E. A. BROOKS, Covington, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank of Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.

Books opened at these points on the 1st of October, 1868. nov28

DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers, No. 9 Jefferson street, Memphis.

EDUCATIONAL.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

Terms per session of Five Months (in Advance):

For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing	100 00

Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No Incidental fees.

ja3d&w J. D. MEREDITH, President, Memphis, Tenn.

LEDDIN'S

Business College

No. 238 Main Street.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

ENGLISH DEPARTMET—This department is in charge of a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Students in the different departments of the College will receive special instruction daily from a professional teacher of the art.

☞ A Separate Department for Ladies.

dec27 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOLS!

THE FREE SCHOOLS will be reorganized on MONDAY, the 4th of January next. Tickets of admission will be given at the office, No. 30 North Court street, on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th instant; also, on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2d of January, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Office hours after January 4, 3 to 4 o'clock p.m.

The Schools will be located as follows:
1. Corner of Court and Third streets.
2. Corner of Adams and Lauderdale streets.
3. Corner of Alabama street and Thornton avenue.
5. Linden street, near DeSoto.
5. Chelsea—Corner Keel and Fourth streets.
6. Corner Webster and Lee streets.

The Female High School will be under the charge of Miss JENNIE M. HIGBEE, on Court street. For the Male High School the Board have secured the services of Professor A. G. BROWN, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of North Carolina.

Professor BROWN'S School will be on Adams street, No. 306.

It is hoped that parents will enter their children on the first day, that the classification of the schools can be effected without delay.

JAMES T. LEATH, President School Board.
W. Z. MITCHELL, dec25 Superintendent City Schools.

The Female College,

Hernando, Mississippi,

IS now open for the reception of boarders and day scholars.

TERMS:

Board, per month	$20 00
Tuition—Collegiate Departm't, per month	6 00
" Primary Departm't, per month	5 00
" Music, per month	8 00

Mrs. A. R. GIRARDEAU, Principal and Teacher of French and Music.
Miss M. B. MOON, Teacher of English and Latin.
REFERENCES—Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D.; H. Wade, Esq., Memphis; Colonel T. White, Dr. J. Rice, Hernando. ja5

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

PLYMOUTH ROCK STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent, 336 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7

T. S. JUKES,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE



FAVORITE CARDINAL

COOK STOVES,

—DEALER IN—

Lamps, Oils, Grates, Tinware, Etc., 328 Second Street, Memphis. dec4

HANGING ROCK STOVE FOUNDRY

ROSENBAUM & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LAMPS, OILS, STOVES, TINWARE, Wholesale and Retail.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Petro OilCompany

284 Main Street, Opp. Clay Building, MEMPHIS, TENN. nov29

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Philler & Co.)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry. nov3

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 281½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block.

VAULT CLEANERS.

PETER BLUME & CO.,

VAULT CLEANERS AND VAULT DIGGERS. Wells and Cisterns cleaned and dug at the shortest notice. No. 63 Madison street, between Second and Third.

We have night pumps and are prepared for the business.

dec18 PETER BLUME & CO.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

—AND—

ESPECIALLY TO OUR PATRONS

OUR facilities, with the purchases we have made in the late great decline of all kinds of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles, enables us to sell our well-selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Boots, Shoes and especially Clothing, which we intend to close out regardless of cost, at such prices as to excel all other houses in this city.

CHEAP TABLE

—OF—

FANCY ARTICLES!

Which will save your Money.

Ladies of Memphis and the Vicinity

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Our prices will at once convince you that we are MASTERS OF THE FIELD.

SAVE MONEY! BUY CHEAP!

—AT—

230 Main Street,

Opposite the Clay Building.

Great Decline of Prices

—AT—

M. WOLF & CO'S.

No. 230 MAIN STREET.

Just Received and Purchased at Panic Prices.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BOMBAZINES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,
A splendid line Plaid and Changeable Alpacas—Very Cheap.
CHAMILEON AND WATERPROOFS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
MOHAIR AND WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES.

500 DOZEN

Merino and Cotton Hosiery,

LAD AND CHILD UNDERWEAR,

HOOP SKIRTS

In style to suit the humblest, and

In Prices to Defy all Competition.

Lad and Gents' Hemstitched, Plainand Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

Bonnet Ribbons, 40 cents per yard. nov21

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC,

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK.

ja1 NEW YORK.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New Dress Goods,
Cotton Yarns,
Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
Heavy Cotton Plaids,
Blankets and Linseys,
Jeans and Tweeds,
Hosiery and Notions,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Beautiful Prints,

And many other nice things, which we will sell FOR CASH as low as anybody.

WM. R. MOORE & CO., 260 Main Street, dec13 Next door North Peabody Hotel.

COTTON GINS.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of Staple, Lightness of Draught, and quantity of Lint Cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any Gin. We are also Agents for

Straub's Grist Mills, and

Wheeler, Clemson & Co.'s Circular Saws.

McCOMBS & CO. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns, 27½ and 3[illegible] Main street, jy31d&w Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK!

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

FALL SCHEDULE, SEPT. 13, 1868

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	8:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	7:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:30 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:30 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	9:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	4:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
" Boston	12:00 night	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent. ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. nov11

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company

Through Freight Line.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP sailing EVERY SATURDAY to Liverpool from PORTLAND in Summer, and MONTREAL in Winter.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line, are authorised to grant Through Bills Lading from Memphis to Liverpool to Glasgow. The attention of Shippers is called to this Route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates, covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class steamships are now in the Line, making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the Cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND POINTS via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. For Rates and information apply to THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents, ja7 No. 28 Front street, Memphis.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BEN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLAK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads, Bills Lading, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, Dray Tickets, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Placards, Ball Tickets, Blanks of all kinds, Circulars, Drafts, Receipt Books, Check Books,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines, Ladies' Books, Periodicals, Standard Works, Etc.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Christmas Gifts for the Holidays

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH

—AT—

CHURCH & CO.'S,

No. 315 Main Street.

Elegant Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Inlaid Glove Boxes, Jewel Cases, Handkerchief Boxes, Illustrated Family Bibles, Prayer Books, Photograph Albums, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, Building Blocks, Etc. German, English and American Chromos Fine Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, Initial Stationery, Planchette, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above goods will be sold at low figures. Call and price them before buying elsewhere.

dec18 CHURCH & CO., 315 Main street.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above named institution.—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

☞ Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. oct23

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Titles.

Notice to Members of the Bar, Parties Investing in Real Estate, and Those Examing Titles Thereto.

WE have now completed our indexes to date, and are prepared to furnish Real Estate Title examinations and furnish references to record of instruments pertaining thereto, on the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. We will also make liberal arrangements with Attorneys for the use of our books by the month or year. The attention of parties interested is respectfully solicited to an examination of our system. Our books will be kept constantly posted up to the latest transfers filed in the Registra's office, and will embrace the whole of Shelby county.

☞ Office: No. 3 County Court Building, northeast corner Union and Second streets. dec18 SEARS & SMITH.

G. N. NOLAN, Kansas City, Mo. JOHN M. McNAB, Eufaula, Ala.

NOLAN & McNAB,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Kansas City, Mo. Real estate bought and sold, both in Missouri and Kansas; Land Titles examined; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases drawn; Houses rented, Rents collected, Taxes paid.

☞ Office, corner Main and Fourth streets, over Mastin's Bank. dec15

IRON WORKS.

Swift's Iron Works,

196 Main Street, near Washington.

We keep the largest and most complete stock of Bar Band Hoop, Sheet and Boiler Iron, Boiler Rivets, Cotton Ties, Etc.,

And sell at the most Reasonable Rates. Call and see our stock.

JOHN MANOGUE, Agent, oct27 196 Main street.

DENTISTRY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," And nothing adds so much to the beauty of the "human face divine" as

A FINE SET OF TEETH.

T. F. LINDE, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned home and is now located at 180 Main street, Memphis, near the Overton Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. By taking advantage of all the modern improvements in Dentistry, the operation of extracting teeth, of inserting new ones, is rendered entirely painless.

☞ Office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja8